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☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address to COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1873. NO. 255

FIRST EDITION.

THE CHOLERA.

The Number of Deaths Reported Yesterday.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—Seven deaths from cholera were reported at the Health office to-day.

MEMPHIS, July 7.—Twenty-two interments, and only three from cholera.

NASHVILLE, July 7.—Total deaths in the city on Sunday twelve, seven of which were from cholera. Total deaths in the city to-day four, none of which were from cholera. Weather clear and pleasant. Specials to Nashville papers report thirty deaths in Chattanooga in the last forty-eight hours, fifteen of which were from cholera.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 7.—Col. O. A. Bradshaw, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Arkansas, died suddenly at his home, in Pine Bluff, Sunday night, with cholera. James B. Lenois, one of the oldest citizens of Little Rock, died last night also of cholera.

NEW YORK, July 7.—A fatal case of cholera is reported in Jersey City this morning. W. W. Risg, No. 109 Grand street, died at two o'clock this morning of what is described as spasmodic cholera. A German emigrant died in the same city last week, of cholera, but the report of the fact was suppressed.

STEAMSHIP DISASTER.

City of Washington Goes Ashore in a Fog—All the Passengers and Baggage Taken off Safely.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The steamship City of Washington, Inman line, went ashore in a dense fog at two o'clock Saturday afternoon, on Gull Rock bar, seventy miles east of Sandy. All the passengers, crew, baggage, and spare stores were safely landed. The vessel is a total wreck, except in the engine room. The water runs in and out at high tide.

HALIFAX, July 7.—The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool, via Queenstown, for New York, is now on Gull Rock bar, Port LeBear, seventy miles west of Sambro, at two P. M. Saturday, in a dense fog. All the passengers and crew were landed safely. The ship has about fifteen feet water in the hold, and is likely to become a total wreck. The Purser is expected in the city about seven o'clock to night, when further particulars will be obtained. The passengers, baggage and spare stores were saved.

[Subsequent.—The Purser has not yet arrived. It is impossible to get further intelligence from the wreck to-night, as it lies twenty miles from any telegraph office.

CRIMES.

Citizen of Johnstown, Pa., Commits Suicide.

JOHNSTOWN, July 7.—Robert H. Canan, a resident of this place, and a very worthy and influential citizen, became insane on the subject of temperance, and cut his throat with a razor about twelve o'clock Saturday night. He was recently appointed Deputy Collector for this district. The deceased leaves a wife and large family. No inquest was held.

Physician Charged With Homicide.

WORCESTER, July 7.—Dr. Fontaine, of Spencer, was held in $2,000 bonds this morning for manslaughter, in causing the death of a child by using small-pox virus for vaccination instead of vaccine matter.

Extensive Frauds on the Revenue.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The case of Duden, Freres & Co., lace importers, of Broome street, alleged to have defrauded the general government out of large sums on importations, has excited much interest in business circles. The affidavits on which the books and papers were seized by the Custom House authorities were made by a former general manager for the firm. He makes oath that his employers systematically entered false and fictitious invoices of goods at the Custom House, that they valued their importations from thirty to fifty per cent. He also charges that in defrauding the general government by invoicing their consignments at less than their proper value, and that in all ga tha their irregularities amounted to upward of five hundred thousand dollars. Another statement, reported against the firm to have extensively smuggled Chantilly and real thread lace and cotton shawls in casks purporting to contain London porter.

Fatal Results of Liquality Fever.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Captain Thom Winchester, Virginia, states that while a family named Little were at breakfast on Saturday a feud broke out, when two sons, named Oscar and Lycurgus, commenced firing at four other members of their mother, the firing being returned by the other sons. Oscar was wounded and captured, and was satisfied there son named Clinton was wounded, and also the mother. Clinton died on Saturday evening, and the mother will die.

Attempted Assassination at Dedham, Mass.

BOSTON, July 7.—William H. Lincoln of Dedham, while walking with his wife, last evening, near that village, was shot by some unknown person, one ball entering the left side just below the heart, and the other at the knee. The wounds are dangerous. No clue to the assassin.

CASUALTIES.

Young Man Drowned While Bathing.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., July 7, 1873.

About eleven o'clock this morning the body of Christopher Brennan was found. He was drowned in Bemerstown dam Saturday P. M. It appears he went there with several others for the purpose of fishing. In the afternoon they went in a-bathing. Brennan was taken with cramp and drowned before assistance reached him. Deceased was twenty-five years of age, and leaves a young wife to mourn his loss.

Explosion of a Patent Gas Machine.

PATERSON, N. J., July 7.—About nine o'clock to-night a patent gas machine at the Danforth Locomotive Works was exploded by a watchman approaching too near it with his lantern. Two watchmen were seriously and one dangerously burned. Damage to the building trifling.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 7, 1873.

WILL ESCAPE THE PENALTY.

The *Evening Telegram* says the law under which Rosenzweig, the shortionist, offended, with its penalty of seven years' imprisonment, was legislated out of existence by the passage of the new law making malpractice, attended with fatal results, punishable with death. Rosenzweig has lain for months in the Tombs awaiting a new trial, but has not been rehidicted, and it is believed cannot be.

Stokes, Simmons and Fisk, it is supposed, escape the death penalty through the new law requiring proof of deliberate intent to kill for conviction of murder in the first degree.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 8 P. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TUESDAY.

For Middle Atlantic States northeast and southeast winds, higher temperature and cloudy or partly cloudy weather.

For Eastern Gulf States northerly winds and clear weather, followed by southeasterly winds and occasional local storms. For South Atlantic States easterly winds, higher temperature and partly cloudy weather, followed by southeasterly winds and occasional local storms.

For Lake region and Ohio valley northeasterly winds, falling barometer, increased cloudiness and numerous local storms.

From Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., July 7, 1873.

The meeting of the City Council, to-morrow, is looked forward to with considerable interest as to what action will be taken on the subject of the new Silsbay steam fire engine, whether they will ratify the purchase made by old City Council and order the issue of bonds for payment. The citizens generally are opposed to the purchase of this engine.

At the driving park to-day, the pacing race against time, by Brown Billy, he to make two-forty, best two in three mile heats. The first race was closer; time 2.48, 2.51 and 2.52½. The attendance was very large and the betting was two to one against Brown Billy. Considerable money changed hands. Brief now progress to bet two hundred dollars that his horse will pace in two-forty in thirty days.

An Accused Minister Pronounced Innocent of Immoral Conduct.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, July 7, 1873.

Rev. Inskip, the Revivalist, preached in the Methodist Episcopal church yesterday morning. In the course of the day a statement from the Presiding Elder was read, to the effect that he had investigated the charges of immoral conduct against the regular pastor, Rev. S. McHenry, and was satisfied there was no foundation in truth for the rumors circulated against him. It also appears that the reported closing of the church doors against Mr. McHenry a week ago, was untrue, his non-occupation of the pulpit having been occasioned by sickness. He will occupy the pulpit as usual hereafter, standing acquitted of the charges against him by the highest authority next to the General Conference.

Trial of the Modocs Commenced.

FORT KLAMATH, July 3.—The Commissioners for the trial of Captain Jack and other Modocs, accessory to the murder of Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas in the assassination of the Peace Commissioners will convene on the 5th inst. The following extract is filed:

General orders No. 1.—Should any officers named in the detail be unable to attend, the Commissioners will nevertheless proceed and continue the business before it, provided the number present be not less than the number prescribed by law.

[Signed.] J. C. DAVIS,
Brevet Major General.

General Davis, with troops B and K, First Cavalry, left this post yesterday morning for Camp Warner, thence to Camp Henry, thence to Walla Walla. After reaching Walla Walla Lt. Bacon will proceed to Camp Halleck on official business.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Dr. Charles T. Jackson, the eminent Boston chemist, has been dangerously ill for the past few days.

The total amount of coin due holders of Union Pacific Railroad Company first mortgage bonds is $610,000. Of this sum fully $200,000 has already been subscribed, and payments still continue in London, New York and Boston.

At a meeting held yesterday in Cincinnati, articles of incorporation were signed by a number of men of means, incorporating a company with $200,000 to establish a Zoological Garden in that city, and one of the parks is contemplated as the place for the garden.

The crops throughout Northern Kansas are reported as showing a large yield.

The Missouri river at Atchison, Kansas, is higher than has been known for years.

Investigation proves the utter falsity of a report that arrangements are making for an attack on the Orange procession at New York, on Saturday.

The New York *Herald* special cable says O'Kelly is still confined in the National prison at Santander; but the Colonial Minister has ordered his transfer to Madrid, and there is good reason to believe his release will soon follow.

Rev. Dr. Lee, rector of Fredericktown, N. B., was drowned at Westfield on Saturday, while bathing.

Partial Eclipse of the Sun.

The Five Points and Mackerelville in Darkness.

The Career of a Journalistic Viper.

The Fagin of the Press—Sad Events in Journal-ism—Blackmailing as a Science—Newspaper Earthquake in Printing House Square—The Fate of Dana's Pupils and Their Inglorious Flights from Justice—The Paper Founded by Greeley Foundered by Reid—The Tribune Building Association—Virtue of Independent Journalism.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, July 3, 1873.

C. A. Dana's leader, July 1st, 1873:

THE "SUN" AND THE PEOPLE.

The *Sun* has no interest in the exposure of corruption in government and of public frauds and public plunder, except the interest which it holds in common with the masses of the people.

Character is at least as valuable as property; and few things could render us more unhappy than the consciousness of having done any one a wrong. Whoever feels aggrieved by anything that we say can always find ready redress by setting forth to us and making apparent any error into which we may have been misled; for whenever we fail to do so it is always unintentional and through mistake.

Our motto is: Justice, both to the public and to individuals.

The unblushing effrontery, reckless mendacity and malignant calumination which Charles A. Dana has daily exhibited for the past four years in his management of the sheet which is now universally under his control, has astounded thousands of journalists and public men throughout the country who knew him only as the assistant of Horace Greeley. For years the most uncompromising of heroes, his acutely and untiring energy in propagating Republican principles was recognized by every leading opponent of the Democratic party throughout the land. Lauded and despised by his colaborers, by turns mercenary, they conceived the idea of influence with his chief, and it was a fact well known to the entire staff, that Mr. Greeley was never certain of the publication of his own articles unless he personally examined the proof sheets on the night of publication.

Let me add, that I am myself confident of performing the duties, should they be intrusted to me, to the entire satisfaction of the public, and to your entire satisfaction.

I am, with profound respect,
your faithful servant,
CHARLES A. DANA.

To his Excellency the President.

As the prospect of his returning to this city became each day more apparent, he began to sound the Administration which had failed to recognize his worth and talents, in the following manner, and cautious sanctions their payment by any personal violence short of actual murder. Our Wall street stock and gold gamblers are probably too humane and civilized to indulge in such a treatment on Dana among their number who act in a similarly dishonorable manner.

"James Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould have demonstrated that bold, bad as the stock gambling operators in Wall street are, they go far below the rest. Highwaymen are said to act honorably among themselves; gamblers pay their debts; the law in preference to paying their tradesmen, if they have no choice between the two, and Wall street brokers, however unscrupulous they are in making bargains, hold to their bargains when made. Both Fisk and Gould, however, leave their accomplices in the lurch, refuse to pay their losses after pocketing their winnings, and flagrantly ignore such debts with sublime indifference to the consequences. It seems that Mr. Greeley had made a bargain in a hot fit of temper with a broker, and when the latter lost by it refused to pay. Then, and with a view to propitiate the capitalists who subscribed were the following distinguished gentlemen: Hon. Roscoe Conkling, U. S. S.; A. Cushing, H. D. Morgan, Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Marshall O. Roberts, Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Hon. Thomas Hunter, Jr., Mayor George Opdyke, Theron R. Butler, David Dows, Marshall B. Blake, F. A. Palmer, Agnus R. Eno, A. A. Low, S. B. Chittenden and Julian T. Davies. These gentlemen also represented the executive committee of $100,000.

The original plan was to found a new paper, to be named the *Evening Telegraph*; but as the Associated Press was averse to extending their facilities, it was deemed more profitable to buy the *Sun* newspaper from Moses Beach, which was then in the market. Its circulation was about 40,000. The purchase of the old Tammany Hall property for $125,000 was considered a good investment, and after having further invested $40,000 to improve the building, the days began to shake down more brilliant than ever.

But Dana soon discovered that his intellectual rays did not penetrate the dense fog of Mr. Marshall's surface, and it was *then* that his true character began to manifest itself. The old employees of the *Sun* had started a rival called the *Star*, which, for reason of its championship of labor interests, added to its subscription list of 10,000 at least one-third the rays of the *Sun*. Dana suddenly became morose and testy; change followed change in his editorial department, until at last the old editorial corps left the *Tribune* an editor whose vividness of imagination and power of expression were only exceeded by his matchless mendacity and rasping fancy. Among the slimy outcasts from the *Tribune*, founded by Horace Greeley, clapped hands and entered on a career of rascality and venality never before known of in the British metropolis, until the new system was inaugurated, by which a reporter's whole emoluments were limited to his salary, and to rascality. Each and all contributed their daily portion of unsavory matter, which, from the *Sun* culminated in a style of blackmailing as yet unequalled in polished patrons. The wretch that prepared this mess of crime, misery and corruption, like the witches in Macbeth, would say—

"Oh, well done! I commend your pains,
And every one shall share in the gains.
And now about the cauldron sing,
Double, double, toil and trouble,
Fire burn and cauldron bubble."

Not an unfrequent bubble on the surface, when punctured, would develope an abscess of corruption, which only Dana or his satellite was permitted to probe, and in the latter's demonstration was shown.

The prominent stockholders were not long in discovering Dana's true character, and Senator Conkling and his brother, Col. Frederick A. Conkling, and Messrs. Murphy, Morgan, Evarts and Smith sold out to Dana, who was only too anxious to obtain the controlling interest.

No longer invited to popular gatherings, tabooed by the literary gentry, and socially an outcast, his only associates now were corrupt politicians, and by them he was despised as the Pagan of the Press.

To record every chapter of venality and rascality in which this colossal thief of character and reputation has engaged, would fill a volume. Placarded on the streets; published by the press, and exposed in pamphlet form by blackmailer, he became only more reckless and malignant. The *modus operandi* of blackmailing is to send your victim the first proof, for instance, of the memorable gold panic occured on Black Friday, September 24, 1869. As soon as the facts become known throughout the country, the drift of public sentiment was unanimously against Fisk and Gould, and they had shut themselves up in the Grand Central Hotel, and, accordingly address myself directly to you. I have been a resident of New York city for many years, till a few months since, when I came here on leaving the War Department. I know New York, its institutions and its politicians, by reason of my connection with the War Department. I have been quite often in Washington, and have endeavored to keep myself informed as to the political factions and personal controversies by which the Union party there had been much divided. I believe that there is no person of any prominence in the party whose appointment would give greater general satisfaction than Mr. Sheafe. Should you be disposed so far to entertain the idea as to wish for information concerning my capacity to administer the office, there is no one who can judge better as to that than Mr. Stanton.

Let me add, that I am myself confident of performing the duties, should they be intrusted to me, to the entire satisfaction of the public, and to your entire satisfaction.

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The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1873.

An Ohio Democratic paper says that "the Democratic masses know no leader." The boot is on the other leg. It is the leaders who have no followers.

When such men as Geo. W. Woodward resign, with digust, their places in the Constitutional Convention, isn't it about time for that body to adjourn, *sine die?*

Gen. Butler's speech at Framingham, on the Fourth, does not seem to have pleased the Temperance men. He refused to make or sign any pledges, or even to answer questions. "Asking questions of a Fourth of July orator," he said, "is like whistling at a funeral."

The attention of the Democratic press throughout the country is called to the fact that the latest discovered defalcation is that of Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior under James Buchanan. Jacob was all his life a Democrat, and his little theft of $821,000 occurred under a Democratic administration. We stand waiting, patiently, for the homilies that will be delivered by the Democratic newspapers over this flagrant instance of official dishonesty.

Swann, a member of Congress from Maryland, who has been omnipotent in Baltimore politics for some years, and who is an aspirant for a seat in the United States Senate, was badly beaten in the Democratic primary meetings lately held in that city. His candidate for Mayor was completely distanced, and candidates for the Legislature were nominated who are all hostile to Swann for United States Senator and favorable to Gov. Whyte. Swann voted for and took the back-pay: was it that that killed him?

The Boston *Advertiser* argues that there will not be the same monetary stringency this fall, that was felt last year and one or two years before, because the balance of trade against us and in favor of *Europe* is much smaller this year than usual. In the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1870, our importations of foreign merchandise were $436,000,000; exports and re-exports only $393,000,000. In the four months from June to August, 1870, inclusive, we sent away forty million dollars in gold and silver, being nearly the whole amount of the balance against us for the year. In 1871 the imports were $520,000,000, the exports and re-exports were $443,000,000. The shipments of bullion were extended in that year over a longer period, but the balance was larger, the payments were more extensive and money was tighter than in 1870. Last year our imports reached $627,000,000; exports and re-exports of merchandise only $444,000,000. In the four months from May to August inclusive, our shipments of gold and silver were above fifty millions of dollars, and the stringency was greater and longer continued than ever before. This year, however, the imports have declined and the exports have largely increased. The balance against us is consequently much smaller, and we will have to export less specie abroad to make it up. The export of coin, to pay the balance of trade against us, the *Advertiser* argues, necessarily compels the borrowing by the exporter of large sums from the banks to buy coin with, which makes money tight; and if we have comparatively little coin to send abroad this year, for that purpose, money should be plenty and rates easy.

The *Graphic* has a thoughtful article in favor of the idea that the State and the Nation can do some things better than individuals or corporations can do. It says:

"It is urged that the work done or controlled by the State costs more and takes longer than that done by individuals and corporations. This may be true; but the work of the State is done for the people thoroughly, and often at a saving in the end. It is said that the public works undertaken by the State are infested by jobs and honey-combed with corruption. But this is true only in those works which the State has let out to individual contractors or to corporations. The United States government could have built a magnificent road to the Pacific for the money that has already been squandered upon the present flimsy, ricketty affair. It was the corporations that came between the work and the government that perpetrated the swindle. It has always been so. When work is done directly by the government, there is very little waste and less fraud. The best works in the world have been done in that way. The forts and public works of this country in England are vastly superior to the works of individuals and corporations. The old Roman roads and aqueducts show with what fidelity government work was done two thousand years ago. The Chinese wall and canal were built by the State. It was by State that the pyramids and obeliskes that are time-defying. It is the contractors that make shoddy cloth and manufacture shells for ships. It is corporations foisted in between the government and its works that make Credit Mobiliers possible."

This is urged in behalf of the suggestion that the railroads of the country should be purchased by the nation and managed by it in the interests of the people.

That the State could build railroads as well, if not better, than corporations, may be conceded, but it does not affect the argument as to the danger involved in such State ownership. It is in the work of appointing the men to manage the roads that the danger lurks. When the State of Pennsylvania owned the Canal, the center of corruption was not in or about the Legislature, as afterwards became the case, but in the Canal Board, which annually appointed the officers necessary to carry on the work of transportation. The Canal Board was the source of political influence, and around it necessarily, gathered all the elements which are dangerous to public honesty. If the State or the Nation, after coming into the possession of all the railroads within the limits of either, could adopt some such system of appointments as the Pennsylvania Road now uses, free from political considerations and based only on fitness, then the working of railroads by governments might be both profitable and politic; but is the adoption of such a system possible? The possession of such a vast power would be too tempting for any political party to resist; and in that fact, alone, rests a world of argument against the governmental control of railroads.

The New York *World* returns with renewed vigor to the effort to make the Democratic party the embodiment of the Free Trade policy. The adoption of that policy, it thinks, would reclothe the dry naked bones of its party with flesh and breathe the breath of life into its collapsed lungs. A few Democratic papers, here and there, it says, hesitate and hold back, but everywhere, out of Pennsylvania, which the *World* abandons as hopeless, the large majority of Democratic journals concur in its views. It is hopeful and jubilant, therefore, over the prospect of again manning its abandoned piratical craft, and of sailing out on its voyage of Death to American Industry, with the black flag of Free Trade flying at its masthead.

It may be all just as the *World* says, about the general concurrence of the Democratic press and its plans, but we have not so read the signs of the times. Yet what of it? Supposing it to be true, what difference does it make? The Democratic party has always been a Free Trade party, covertly, if not openly; and the adoption of Free Trade as the distinctive characteristic of the party will not change its real attitude in a single respect. There will be no boldness and a frankness about the avowal which that party has never before shown, in its treatment of the Tariff question, and, so far, that will be an improvement; but the actual condition of things, so far as political parties stand in relation to each other, will not be changed one whit.

We shall be glad, however, of two things, if they can be attained, supposing the programme of the *World* is carried out. First, we want the party in Pennsylvania to take its stand along with the rest, in favor of free trade. No more shirking; no more double-dealing; no more shamming; but a plain, blunt, bold avowal on its part that it stands with its party throughout the Union on the Free Trade platform. And, second, we want an authoritative definition of what is meant by Free Trade. It is a very indefinite term as it stands, and may mean a low tariff, a tariff for revenue, a "judicious" tariff, such as Gen. Jackson approved in general terms, or no tariff at all. Which of these is meant by that phrase? Is it the total abolition of custom houses and duties; is it simply a high tax on tea and coffee, and such articles as we can not produce, and a low duty on such as we can produce?

Let us have these two points thoroughly cleared up, and then give us a clear field, and we are not afraid of meeting the Democratic party or any other party on the issue thus presented.

There are other questions, it is true, to be settled first. The great problem as to who her there is any Democratic party still remains to be solved; and following that is the question as to whether it is worth while to keep it up, even, supposing its existence to be proved, or whether it would not be better to frame an entirely new party. The Allen county (Ohio) Democrats say the party is corrupt beyond hope and must be abandoned; while others contend that it is the hope of the nation, &c. These little difficulties will have to be got rid of before the new privateer can be rigged out; and in the meantime we outside spectators can only look on and wonder whether the apparently lifeless body before us is really a corpse or not, and whether, if it is, it can really be galvanized into showing signs of life.

INTERNATIONAL CHARITY.

Several days ago we made brief reference to the manifest success with which the agricultural laborers of England are struggling to improve their condition. Before the present movement began, the class seemed not only helpless but hopeless in their state of individual and social depression. While the handworkers of the cities, whether artisans or toilers in the great manufacturing establishments, through the intellectual development and general culture resulting from intimate association and discussion, were led many years ago to combine their resources for their common improvement, and especially for defense against unreasonable exactions on the part of employers, the farm laborers, actually though not legally bound to the soil which they cultivated, gave no sign of either desire or ability to help themselves. They appeared to be not only ignorant, but extremely stupid and apathetic, and thus held out slight encouragement to the benevolent portion of their prosperous fellow-countrymen to put forth efforts in their behalf. But within the last eighteen months or two years a very surprising change in the prospects of the class has taken place. One of themselves, a Methodist local preacher or exhorter, named Arch, a man of great intelligence and *energy*, began among the laborers the work of agitation for better wages. Traveling *from* village to village and *from* countryside to country-side, he taught them to comprehend their strength as well as their degradation, and no sooner was the effect of *his* teaching apparent in a movement of *the* poor people to help themselves, than *the* benevolent sentiment of the well-to-do *classes* was enlisted in their favor. At a *convention* of the laborers held lately it was shown that their union is seventy thousand *strong* and continually increasing, and already many of the most important newspapers of the island support their reasonable demands.

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This is urged in behalf of the suggestion that the railroads of the country should be purchased by the nation and managed by it in the interests of the people.

That the State could build railroads as well, if not better, than corporations, may be conceded, but it does not affect the argument as to the danger involved in such State ownership. It is in the work of appointing the men to manage the roads that the danger lurks. When the State of Pennsylvania owned the Canal, the center of corruption was not in or about the Legislature, as afterwards became the case, but in the Canal Board, which annually appointed the officers necessary to carry on the work of transportation. The Canal Board was the source of political influence, and around it necessarily, gathered all the elements which are dangerous to public honesty. If the State or the Nation, after coming into the possession of all the railroads within the limits of either, could adopt some such system of appointments as the Pennsylvania Road now uses, free from political considerations and based only on fitness, then the working of railroads by governments might be both profitable and politic; but is the adoption of such a system possible? The possession of such a vast power would be too tempting for any political party to resist; and in that fact, alone, rests a world of argument against the governmental control of railroads.

The New York *World* returns with renewed vigor to the effort to make the Democratic party the embodiment of the Free Trade policy. The adoption of that policy, it thinks, would reclothe the dry naked bones of its party with flesh and breathe the breath of life into its collapsed lungs. A few Democratic papers, here and there, it says, hesitate and hold back, but everywhere, out of Pennsylvania, which the *World* abandons as hopeless, the large majority of Democratic journals concur in its views. It is hopeful and jubilant, therefore, over the prospect of again manning its abandoned piratical craft, and of sailing out on its voyage of Death to American Industry, with the black flag of Free Trade flying at its masthead.

It may be all just as the *World* says, about the general concurrence of the Democratic press and its plans, but we have not so read the signs of the times. Yet what of it? Supposing it to be true, what difference does it make? The Democratic party has always been a Free Trade party, covertly, if not openly; and the adoption of Free Trade as the distinctive characteristic of the party will not change its real attitude in a single respect. There will be boldness and a frankness about the avowal which that party has never before shown, in its treatment of the Tariff question, and, so far, that will be an improvement; but the actual condition of things, so far as political parties stand in relation to each other, will not be changed one whit.

We shall be glad, however, of two things, if they can be attained, supposing the programme of the *World* is carried out. First, we want the party in Pennsylvania to take its stand along with the rest, in favor of free trade. No more shirking; no more double-dealing; no more shamming; but a plain, blunt, bold avowal on its part that it stands with its party throughout the Union on the Free Trade platform. And, second, we want an authoritative definition of what is meant by Free Trade. It is a very indefinite term as it stands, and may mean a low tariff, a tariff for revenue, a "judicious" tariff, such as Gen. Jackson approved in general terms, or no tariff at all. Which of these is meant by that phrase? Is it the total abolition of custom houses and duties; is it simply a high tax on tea and coffee, and such articles as we can not produce, and a low duty on such as we can produce?

Let us have these two points thoroughly cleared up, and then give us a clear field, and we are not afraid of meeting the Democratic party or any other party on the issue thus presented.

There are other questions, it is true, to be settled first. The great problem as to who her there is any Democratic party still remains to be solved; and following that is the question as to whether it is worth while to keep it up, even, supposing its existence to be proved, or whether it would not be better to frame an entirely new party. The Allen county (Ohio) Democrats say the party is corrupt beyond hope and must be abandoned; while others contend that it is the hope of the nation, &c. These little difficulties will have to be got rid of before the new privateer can be rigged out; and in the meantime we outside spectators can only look on and wonder whether the apparently lifeless body before us is really a corpse or not, and whether, if it is, it can really be galvanized into showing signs of life.

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Under an aristocratic system of society the lowest place would certainly appear without question to belong to those who from the conditions of their position have neither prospect nor hope of rising any higher, and so much may be said without exaggeration of the agricultural laborers. The word hind applied to them by the *Times*, means nothing more learned or obscure, being merely Anglo-Saxon for laborer, and whatever contempt may inhere in its ordinary use results from the general qualities and condition of the class to whom it is applied. Utterly destitute of education, enjoying no possibility of acquiring any, and equally precluded from the chances of earning more than a scanty subsistence, the class has been heretofore the least favored of the British population. But secure them adequate remuneration for their labor, such remuneration as in many parts of England is now warranted by the demand, and they will be placed on an equality with other classes of workmen. And to effect this reform is the object of the movement whose progress is recognized by the *Times*. On account of the general excess of supply over the demand for labor, the subject is encompassed with difficulties which no change less radical than revolution could wholly remove. It may be that revolution is destined to be the grand and satisfactory remedy; but in the meantime it seems little better than mere misconception and confusion of thought, from our own fortunate position with respect to population and territory to derive reproaches which only disparage a kindred people, who are trying to make the best of their old civilization without tearing it up by the roots.

We have no class corresponding to the English farm laborers only because under the conditions of the country such a class can not remain unchanged. Its opportunities are so ample and its various stimulus to exertion is so powerful that all but the vicious almost immediately rise above the social rank in which they were born or come into the country. There is, however, no reason to fancy that our present happy state will last forever, and in the meantime it is perhaps well for us to anticipate the possibility of social and political problems before us in the future, which may heavily tax the forbearance of other nations as well as our own ingenuity and patience.

Mr. Colfax and the Credit Mobilier.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* writes to that paper that Mr. John T. Drew, a lawyer, and member of the firm of Drew, Bliss and Holmes, of this city, who has been in Europe for nearly a year past in the service of the Department of Justice, and who has returned therefrom since the adjournment of Congress, has forward to Judge Poland, chairman of the Credit Mobilier committee, a statement setting forth in positive terms the fact that he was with Oakes Ames when the latter presented the famous "C." check, that he saw the check; saw the cashier in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House pay it, and that Mr. Ames hand the money to a gentleman in the lobby, whom he (Drew) did not know. Mr. Drew, who kept a diary, says he saw the check on the 15th or 22d of June, 1868, and remembers that the top bill on the package of money given Ames by the cashier was of the denomination of $500. This testimony confirms Cashier Dillon's recollection that he paid the check to Mr. Ames in large bills. Mr. Drew is understood, is ready to make oath to his statement if necessary.

Curious Stones.

The Denison (Texas) *News* says that about two miles east of that place there is a piece of timber where are found strewn over the ground stones of a peculiar character. They are of a dark color, of various shapes, somewhat resembling eggs, and vary in size from a marble to a nail keg. On being broken open they are found to be hollow and filled with fine, dry sand. Another remarkable thing is that some of the stones contain white sand, others red, while in some it is of a dark gray color, and in some instances all three colors are found in the same stone, the same being neatly deposited in layers. The outside crust is apparently composed of sand and iron, and is easily broken or perforated by a sharp instrument. The stones are scattered over several hundred acres in that immediate locality, but the *News* has not heard of their being found elsewhere.

Among the romances of emancipation may be classed the case now in the Surrogate's Court, New York, where the settlement of the estate of one Anthony Jones is pending. Jones was born a slave in Virginia, but thirty-five years ago won his own freedom by running away and at the North accumulated a little fortune of $12,000. The only child he found at his death last spring were those brothers and sisters whom he left in bondage a generation ago: and of these the two survivors have sent North their former master in their employ as attorney to secure the inheritance. The contrast between the well-to-do fugitive, with his snug fortune in bank, and the old and decrepit slave brother and sister, fit only for field work and earning but five dollars a month in their age is not more remarkable than the change in the relations of master and servant, seen in the employment of the former as attorney of the latter to secure the legacy left by one of his own chattels of years past. It is also indicative of the change for the better from where politics have not alienated the blacks, to learn that this ex-slaveholder has continued to provide for the wants of these worn-out old servants, keeping them and employing them on his estate; and that they have such confidence in his good-will as to entrust to their former master the duty of securing for them the fortune that chance has thrown in their way.

A feminine correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* thus summarizes the striking features of the prevailing fashions:

Compression of the heart, lungs and liver.
Compression of the feet, and tipping of the heels.
Dyed, burned, and crimped hair.
Freckle-erasers, balms, rouge, eye-brow-dark, lip-carminator, and nail-dye.
Ear-rings.
Belladona to brighten the eyes, and arsenic, slate pencils, and pie to whiten the face.
A lump on the back.
Fans like daggers, umbrellas like shillalahs, and knapsacks laboriously buckled around the waisted place called the waist.
Hair clipped on the forehead.
Floating hair.
The less brains inside the head, the more hair bought for the outside of it.
All the ornaments possible to be gotten upon the head, hands and neck.
The case where striking characteristics be found in associations retrogressive, brutal or aboriginal? If they can a suspicion is justified as to whether the theory of evolution in female fashions be correct.

General and Particular.

Henry Morgan, of Aurora, has shipped to New York one hundred and twenty-bunches of black Hamburg grapes, weighing two hundred and thirteen pounds, quite a number of the bunches weighing over four pounds, the average being nearly two pounds each.

The Genessee (N. Y.) *Courier*, of Friday, says: "There are in this vicinity acres of wheat, all headed out, the stalks of which are not to exceed from four to eight inches in length. P. G. Vary has shown us samples not over four inches from the root, and headed out."

According to Mr. James M. Bugbee's article in the *North American Review*, on "Fires and Fire Departments," the Boston Fire Department is the most expensive one per capita in the world. It cost some $500,000 last year to run it, independent of extraordinary expenses caused by the great fire.

A boy in West Utica, a few nights since, awoke at once to the knowledge of a dismal optic, and the fact that he is a somnambulist. He had been in the water, swimming, nearly all the hot afternoon, and in his dreams still divided the sportive wave. Then he dreamed he wanted to dive, and so he dived. When the house got through rocking he found himself standing on his *efflow*.—*Utica Herald*.

The experiment of planting pine seed on the waste lands of Eastham, Massachusetts, is reported to be a complete success. A thousand acres of land are now covered with thrifty pines from seed sown. The land thus covered, but for this protection, would have been a waste tract of shifting sand. As a consequence, too, game has increased, and quail, plover and other birds are plentiful, while foxes are by no means scarce.

A trial has been made in England of what is called an "unsinkable boat." It is made of boiler plate, shaped somewhat like a flask, air being supplied through tubes. The boat upon which the trial was made is capable of holding sixteen people, and is fitted up with lockers, seats and table. The experimental trial is said to have been successful.

New Jersey, although the twentieth State in population, is the sixth in the value of its manufactures, which are steadily increasing. Newark is the third city in the Union in the value of its manufactured products. The potteries of Trenton are most extensive than any others in the country; the glass manufactures are large, and more than one-half the zinc products in the Union are mined and made in New Jersey.

A new wood-carving process has been invented by a Frenchman, who claims that his machine will produce wood carvings at the rate of a yard a second, and at a cost of about one per cent. of those executed by hand labor. The operation consists simply in passing the wood between cylinders forming matrices. The material, it is stated, is not deformed, and greater density is given to it by the pressure, while the sculpture is as delicate as that made by the chisel. The process can be used for producing cornices, furniture decoration, and similar ornamental work.

The Rochester *Union* observes: As evidence of the activity that prevails all along the line of the New York Central Railroad, in building the new double track, it may be stated that the ties, rails and other materials are coming along so fast as to cause some embarrassment about ground for storage.

The Maysville (Ky.) *Bulletin* announces a Sunday school picnic, and "truly hopes that for once our citizens will leave their bowie-knives and revolvers at home."

Norwegian girls, who have been doing kitchen-work in Iowa at $3 50 a week, are hiring out to work in the harvest fields at from $3 to $3 per day.

Fire alarms in Newburyport, Mass., are hereafter to be given by steam gongs on manufacturing establishments, which will sound the number of the ward.

How to enjoy the "height of the season" at a watering-place: Get a top story room at the hotel and stop there.

Rhode Island wants to extend her area by carting dirt into the ocean, but don't know where to get the dirt.

A. P. H.

Personal.

George Vowel, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., was recently drowned by his own act. Though very ungrammatical, it was consonant with his wishes to be placed in the liquids.

A youngster of fifteen years was forwarded by the Mayor of St. Louis to Newport, Ky., the other day, having made his way from Fort Gibson, where, for two barrels of flour he had been sold to General Davidson by the Comanches. Last January he was stolen by the Indians, with whom he has lived ever since. He likes their life, and says he will get back to them some of these days. His name is Merrit Axtell, and his parents live in Newport.

They were all talking about the most agreeable gait for a riding horse. Of course, some preferred a trot, some a lope, and others something else, when Mrs. Bella Boswell up from her knitting, and spoke in a very animated tone: "As for me," said the old lady, "give me a cankering horse."

Amherst College has had four Presidents—President Moore, from 1821 to 1839, who seems to have had special fitness for the position; Rev. Heman Humphrey, from 1823 to 1845; Rev. Edward Hitchcock, from 1845 to 1854, who "carried them college" it is said; and Rev. William A. Stearns since 1854.

A bachelor friend is in deep trouble. He has a pet calf, which entered his room the other day during his absence, ate a dozen cakes of perfumed toilet soap, chewed into tatters all his Sunday shirts, swallowed his last pair of socks, knocked down all the furniture in the room, and then jumped out of a cup on the floor until his return. He thinks the cool impudence of that calf is beyond description.

John Varnum, Jr., of Lyndon Vermont, is a practical joker. A few Sundays ago, in returning from church, he was conversing with his wife on the subject of the sermon, and remarked that he couldn't believe such and sinner ever went to heaven together as the sermon represented. His wife intimated that they could, and instanced the following case: "Heaven is not different in some respects from our earthly years?" This was a square hit on John, but he wormed out of it, and closed the case with the following argument: "Yes, but then, my dear, you can't call you a sinner?" Judgment for John and no appeal.

A. A. Hopkins, editor of the *American Rural Home*, is about to issue a collection of his poems.

General John C. Breckinridge's letter announcing his inability to be present at the laying of the corner stone of the magnificent Masonic Temple of Memphis, was deposited in the corner stone, to be exhumed, according to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, a thousand years hence by the children of a new world.

At a school festival in Boston, last week, Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson said that the advantages afforded to the scholar in that city are not surpassed by those in any other city in the world. In the same connection, he expressed the hope that the school children read the right books. There are, he thought, too many such books, too many newspapers, and he was a little afraid that people did not read quite as good books as their fathers before them. They should read, he said, Scott, Plutarch, Miss Edgeworth's stories, the story of Sir Philip Sidney, the hero of Europe. He hoped they would read and accept such other influences as would fit them to be the men and women that society needed, that they should become such members of society without any necessary change of principles.

The mother of the Shah of Persia is thus described by a recent writer, who, being a lady herself, may be presumed to have a quick eye to discern the peculiarities of the Persian toilette. She says: "The Shah's mother was dressed with great magnificence. She wore a pair of trousers made of gold muslin. These Persian trousers are always very wide, each leg being wider than the skirt of a gown, so that they have the effect of an exceedingly ample petticoat, and, as crinolines are unknown, the *elegantes* wear ten and eleven pair of trousers, one over the other. (They call a European lady's dress 'trousers with one leg.') The trousers of the Shah's mother were edged with a border of pearls embroidered on braid. She had a thin blue crape chemisette, also trimmed with pearls, nearly meeting the top of the trousers, which are fastened with a string. A small jacket of velvet was over the chemisette reaching no further than the waist, and on a small shawl studded with pearls and diamonds, and pinned under the chin. Her arms were covered with handsome bracelets, and her neck with costly necklaces. Her hair was in bands, and hung down in a multitude of small plaits. She wore no shoes, her feet being covered with fine Cashmere stockings. The palms of her hands and the tips of her fingers were stained with henna, her eyes were well rouged, and her eyelids and eyebrows covered with antimony."

Good Work for our Colleges.

Great as has been the work accomplished, the question may nevertheless be asked, whether the State geological surveys are, or have been, organized in such a manner as to exert the greatest possible influence upon the scientific progress of their respective States. As heretofore constituted, they have consisted of a director and a number of assistants, who have drawn their salaries and prosecuted their labors until the State appropriations have been exhausted. In some instances the work of the assistants has been appropriated by the director in such a manner that the geological survey has appeared to the public to be entirely represented in the person of its presiding officer. Granting that this officer is competent, and does not waste his time, it is evident, nevertheless, that a geological bureau, thus constituted, must reject a large part of the available talent of a State. Still worse, by taking possession of the field, and closing the columns of the report to all but the paid officials of the survey, many whose labors might be of great value are rendered indifferent or hostile to the work. A bureau framed in the manner above described is proper enough in the survey of Territories still largely occupied by Indians, but is by no means suited to the condition or needs of a densely-populated State. When a dozen flourishing Colleges exist within the boundaries of a State, is it well that a general geological survey should be made in such a manner as to appropriation little if any of its work specifically to them? A survey so constituted tends to encourage a disposition, unfortunately only too common among our collegiate professors, to regard their entire duty as performed when the work of teaching is accomplished. A few days ago an eminent civil engineer, who in his moments of leisure has collected one of the finest cabinets of minerals in this country and has made himself a practised mineralogist, complained that after twenty years of disappointment, he had grown wearied of sending doubtful specimens to professors in colleges for determination, and of receiving no answers after the lapse of many months. A chief resort, he has determined new species himself, and all the chemical analysis performed by the hard-worked chemist in a manufacturing establishment. A large part of the work of a geological survey should be assigned to the colleges in a State, and should be voluntarily performed by their professors. Every State from Maine to Florida should be divided up into collegiate districts, the scientific development of which should be more immediately under the care of the nearest college in the midst of each. There is no reason why a system of joint effort, which from time immemorial has accomplished such wonderful things for religion and social order, should not be equally efficacious in scientific matters.—*State Geologist Surveys*, in *Popular Science Monthly*.

A Bit of Romance.

Mr. R. M. Boatwright, of St. Louis, has lately received intelligence that his brother Alexander, whom he supposed to have been killed twenty-six years ago, during the Mexican war, is living at Goliad county, Texas. The story is thus told by the St. Louis *Democrat*:

In 1846, Mr. Boatwright, while on a visit to Southern Illinois, where he formerly resided, took the war fever and joined Capt. Coffee's company of volunteer infantry bound for the seat of war in Mexico. At the battle of Vera Cruz he was severely wounded in the shoulder, and not being able to be removed, was placed in the house of a Mexican lady, near the battle field. As he did not rejoin his company, and was not heard of at the close of the war, he was placed on the list of the dead, and his land warrant issued to his father, who erected a monument to the memory in the family burying ground, in Franklin county. Boatwright, however, did not die. He was tenderly nursed by a dark-eyed senorita, a daughter of the lady at whose house he was left, and when, after many months of suffering, he was restored to health and his wound healed, he found himself a captive to the charms of his beautiful nurse, and he married her and settled in Vera Cruz. His letters to his relatives having miscarried, and some one informing him that his family had removed from Franklin county, he ceased writing to them. In 1849 he went to California, and afterward settled in Texas. Several years after the close of the war the family in Franklin county heard rumors that Alexander was still living, and agents were sent to California and to Mexico, but failed to learn any tidings of him, and he was given up for lost. A short time ago Mr. R. M. Boatwright happened to see a letter written by his brother to an old friend in Franklin county, and recognizing the name, was rejoiced to find that the brother who was mourned as dead for twenty-six years, was still living."

Republican County Ticket.

President Judge, District Court,
Hon. Thomas Ewing, Pittsburgh.

Associate Judge, District Court,
Hon. J. W. F. White, Sewickley.

State Senate,
Hon. George H. Anderson, Pittsburgh.

Assembly,
First City District,
Henry H. McCormick, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. Wainwright, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. Newmyer, Wilkins.
A. B. Young, Robinson.
A. G. Hays, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. Christy, Sewickley.
Henry Gerwig, Allegheny.

Prothonotary,
B. F. Kennedy, Pittsburgh.

County Treasurer,
Capt. Samuel Kilgore, Pittsburgh.

County Commissioner,
Augustus Beckert, Allegheny.

Jury Commissioner,
Capt. John McClelland, West Deer.

Coroner,
William McCallin, Pittsburgh.

Director of the Poor,
Thomas Varner, Baldwin.

Michigan Tin Mines.

"The Salt of the Earth"—Planting Tin and Reaping Greenbacks—A Lesson for Speculators in Mining Stocks.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Sault Ste. Marie, June 30, 1873.

About the close of navigation, last autumn, I advised the Commercial that a party had arrived here bound for the "tin" regions in Canada, and in that letter I stated that the Otter Head tin mine was either the greatest hoax or the most magnificent discovery of the age; but judging from the lateness of the season at which the trip was made, and the suspicions circumstance of certain barrels of stuff arriving and being shipped from here, marked "P. Green," and other circumstances, I concluded that the thing was a very big sell. That letter was very extensively copied by the papers, and for the revelations I made and the suspicions I threw on the speculation I was very severely criticised by some or the mud slingers of the press.

The early last fall landed at Otter Head, where there was about ten inches of snow on the ground, and after spending about two hours there, and bringing some of the rock away, had it analysed and pronounced it rich in tin. They at once published a pamphlet, which they circulated extensively. It seems the party purchasing the mine from Pennock paid about $200,000, and were sold to that amount without getting the tin. During the winter Mr. Mandlebaum, one of the purchasers went to Europe, and sold the entire stock for one hundred dollars, conditionally, and at the opening of navigation he and Dr. Jennings and Ayam Harris went up to finally investigate the matter. After landing there, they at once commenced digging the rock, which was rather soft on top, and after getting a little below, to their surprise found a geological wonder—the rock was still in a liquid state. They then commenced exploring and digging in the neighborhood, and discovered four bands of silicate of soda, and after making further search, found how the thing was did. The tin mine was one of recent date, and the result of Yankee enterprise, and the barrels which have passed here, and marked "P. Green," were properly accounted for. Some of the rock was brought here and analyzed by Dr. Jennings, and pronounced worthless, and the party at once acknowledged themselves sold. Taking in consideration the fact that among the dupes are practical miners and chemists, this swindle is one of the wonders of the times, and should teach people not to be too eager to invest their money in mining stocks at a hazard.

The loss in this matter falls on the original purchasers, as I believe they have not sold any of the stock. To give a full history of this tin operation would require some time; but will, when written, be one of the most interesting items for stock speculators that has been written for a long time.

A. P. H.

Sunshine for Housekeepers.

A School for Household Service.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Never does a ferment of feminine energy resolve itself into public shape without promise of remedying the servant evil, among the blessings ten-fold in its train. A committee on domestic employment has been created in every society for the amelioration of human woes in gross. A college of servants has been proposed several times, and with self-denying zeal the other members of each organization have suggested that the lady members of the said domestic committee would reach the end in the speediest way by training girls in their own families to Engish thoroughness, by way of providing modest servants for the rest. But beyond the registry of such a committee no society ever went. What a woman's parliament, would be, with such a committee and a host of benevolent agencies besides failed to do, the Children's Aid Society has quietly added to its work. At the Girl's Home, in St. Mark's place, a class has been formed for training in every domestic work, and goes through a course of teaching and practice in all the branches required in ordinary houses. It is formed only of volunteers, of those who enter it at the option of their parents, and when the course is not complete under seven months. The Principal considers a year little enough for the higher proficiency, but it is impossible to retain girls longer, as the call for them on all hands is becoming higher. wages which their new found skill receives. At first they are taught to make beds, sweep and dust in the quickest, neatest way, which every housekeeper knows is quite at variance with the common sloppy go-lucky style of Bridget's performances. When they can make a bed look like a frosted loaf cake, and can sweep without raising clouds before the broom, and know how to wash and do whitening otter, they learn how to wait on a table and attend to visitors. Each girl has been taught in waiting on the matron's table, and answering the bell, learning these duties in a quiet, punctilious way. The common cooking, bread and pastry making, are given by an experienced cook, the girls taking their weeks for practice in the kitchen till they know how to do what is required in common families. They can make a good soup, broil beefsteak, roast a stew, and dress poultry. Deserts and coffee receive special attention. The class is not large, for the object is rather the patience to learn their work thoroughly when unskilled service gets such prices from the start. It engages several girls who live together separate from the changing lodgers, and are kept under the matron's and housekeeper's eye. This training is eagerly sought for, and the demands good wages and good employers.

A sewing machine and a few books are very popular among the girls, as it is something they pick up very rapidly, and feels, as they imagine, into a more genteel employment. The Dix and Wayne Industrial schools meet with great prejudice among those whom it was meant to benefit. The reports are started that the girls are to be sent west without the knowledge of their parents, and bound out as slaves. Still the school is bound to work its way into favor. Its success can do much good in encouraging this practical reform by urging poor girls to enter the class,

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Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, July 7, 1873.

Financial affairs both at home and in the East present but few features of interest, the effect of the summer heat being plainly visible in all departments of trade. Money is abundant, and we notice that the brokers refuse to take money at 10 per cent. on paper which payed sixty days ago one and a half per cent. a month. Outside capitalists are buying good paper at from eight to ten per cent., giving preference to such contracts as mature before the last quarter of the year.

So little is doing in stocks that during most of the day the indicator is quiet or employed in sending such stray pieces of news as the operator picks up.

—The *Financial Chronicle* in its review of the market says:

"The increase in the surplus reserve of the banks from about $4,000,000 at the close of May to nearly $16,000,000, last Saturday, insures low rates, at least until the end of the summer, while the conservative and contracting policy of business men makes it possible that a recurrence of stringency in the fall may be averted. The banks have purchased commercial paper liberally, and prime notes are not so abundant as formerly. The business was on the basis of 6@7 per cent. Call loans were generally made at 3@4 per cent., but at times slightly higher rates prevailed in consequence of preparations of banks, etc., to meet the July disbursements.

—From foreign sources we have a copy of the new Banking bill before the English Parliament. The bill is intended to meet the objections so often urged against the act of 1844, on which the reserve clause of our National Currency act is framed. In times of panic, when the minimum rate of discount has reached twelve per cent. per annum, the Bank of England is to be allowed to issue more bank notes, an equal amount of government bonds being deposited as security, twelve per cent. interest to be paid the government for the over-issue during its circulation, and any other profit which may be derived therefrom.

We give below the main section of the bill:

Clause 1. Whenever the First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after communication with the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, are satisfied that the minimum rate of interest then being charged by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England on discounts and temporary advances is not less than twelve per cent. per annum, and that the foreign exchanges are favorable to this country, and that a large portion of the existing amount of Bank of England and other bank notes in circulation is rendered ineffective for its ordinary purpose by reason of internal panic, they may, by order under their hands, empower the issue department of the Bank of England to make in excess of the authorized issue a special and temporary issue of Bank of England notes by delivering the same into the banking department, in exchange for same into the banking department, in exchange for and on the credit of an equal amount of government securities to be transferred to the issue department; and the said Governor and Company shall pay interest into the Exchequer on the amount of notes so issued by them at such rates—being not less than 12 per cent. per annum—as may from time to time be fixed by the Exchequer, and, in addition thereto, the amount of any further profit which they may derive from the said issue.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondent:

1867	113¼
1862	116¼
1864	117
1865	117¼
1865, new	117
1867	117¼
1868	117¼
10 40s	114
New 5s	114¼
Gold	115¼
Currency 6s	114¾

The New York *Times* says:

"The cable from London fully confirms the purchase of United States 5 per cents, by a portion of the Anglo-American Syndicate for account of the Imperial Treasury of Germany at Berlin. The purchase was made in London, to the extent, we have reasons to believe, of nine millions, in place of seven millions, independent of other purchases for the Berlin Treasury of United States funds in London—to the extent of at least $9,000,000 United States 5 per cent., the German balances in London, from the recent instalment of the French indemnity, will be absorbed without moving a dollar of gold from the Bank of England. This operation, in connection with the recent arrangement for the settlement of the $15,500,000 French indemnity, ought to reassure the Bank of England that the drain of gold to settle either the French or the German indemnity is to be taken into account in the calculation of the future of the money market. So far as we are concerned, on this side, we believe that the investment of German balances in our new 5 per cent. loan has only made a fair beginning, and that much larger sums will be taken in the course of the next few months. At the same time, reports are current of important new railroad negotiations ahead, as well as increased orders for the bonds and stocks of older established corporations."

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

July 7, 1873.	1:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	115¼	115¼
Lawson	....	....
Western Union Telegr'p	84¾	84¾
Quicksilver	....	....
Pacific Mail	35¾	36⅜
Adams Express	95	96
Wells-Fargo Express	....	76
American Express	65¾	....
United States Express	....	....
New York Central	103½	103¾
Erie	62¾	62
Michigan Central	....	....
Michigan Southern	95¾	96¼
Illinois Central	108⅝	....
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	98¾	....
Chicago and N. W.	77⅞	78
Chicago and N. W. pref	91¾	92¼
Rock I land	110½	110¾
St. Paul	39¾	40
St. Paul pr f	73¾	73¾
Wabash	66¾	67¼
Wabash pref	....	....
Fort Wayne	96	....
Ohio and Mississippi	29¾	29¾
Union Pacific	90¾	90¾
Chicago and Alton	103	....
Chicago and Alton pref	....	....
Boston, Hart. and Erie	....	....
Harlem	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	....
C., C. and I. C.	35¾	35¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	....	....
Iron Mountain	....	....
Atlantic Mail	....	....

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Pennsylvania R.R.	54¾	Penna. Receipts	54¾
Reading	55¾	Pittsburgh 5s	72
United Companies	121¾	A. V. R.R. 7-30s	92¾
Oil Creek	26	Central Transport'n	46
Lehigh Valley	60¾	Empire Transport'n	56¾
Philadelphia & Erie	24¾		

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, July 7, 1873.

REMARKS.—With the exception of the provision market, which is excited and prices advanced, we have no changes worthy of note. Lard has advanced ¾c.

The grain and flour markets rule about the same as last week, there being a better demand for the manufactured than the raw material.

Below will be found the rulings of the market, the quotations being wholesale unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Common soda ash 4¾c; refined 6c; pots 9@9½c; pearls 11c; arsenic 3½@4¼c; nitrate soda 4¾@5c; bark lead 6c.

APPLES—Receipts light. Sales at $4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl.

ALES—X XX and XXX, $4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl; $5 ₱ bbl Bass Eng ish ale, kilderkins, 25 gals, $24; bbls, 45 gals, $44; hhds, 65 gals, $65.

ARTIFICIAL BUTTER—Sales at 45@50c ₱ gallon, as to quality.

BUTTER—Sales of prime to choice at 15@17c; common to medium 9@12c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market is excited and prices tend upward. It will be seen that lard has advanced ¾c all around. Below will be found the quotations as we know them:

Hams 15¾c; sugar cured shoulders 10¾c; plain shoulders 9c; rib sides 10c; clear rib sides 10¾c; clear sides 11c; breakfast bacon 13c; dried beef 13¾c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $17 50; jear lard, in tierces, 9¾c; refined lard, in tierces, 9¾c; refined lard, in kegs and buckets 11c.

BRICKS—Sales at $7@8 ₱ m, as to quality and quality.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—¼ lb cans, ¾ doz, $1 60; ½ lb cans $2; 1 lb cans $3 50; 5 lb cans $16; 10 and 25 lb cans, wood boxes, ₱ lb, 40c.

BROOM CORN—Hurl 5¾@6c; green 5c; red top 4¾c.

BEANS—Sales at $2 75@3 20 ₱ bush.

CHEESE—Factory 11¾@12c for round lots; jobbing lots 1c better; dairy 7@8c.

COUNTRY MEATS—Hams 9@11c; shoulders 5½@6c; sides 7½@8c.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Sackett's and Carey's at $10@13 ₱ bbl; Cowperthwaites $9; no supply left.

CARBON OIL—We quote car lots, f. o. b., at 15¾@15¾c.

CEMENT—Beeson's hydraulic $2 00@2 25; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Rosendale $4 00@4 50; white lime $2; calcined plaster $3 00@3 50; hair $3 00@3 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 75@8 00 ₱ case.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, halves, 6@6½c; mixed 5½@6c; peeled 16@18c. Apples 3@3½c. Blackberries 10@12c. Pitted cherries 15@16c; unpitted 6@8c.

EGGS—We quote strictly fresh at 17@18c ₱ doz.

FISH—Lake shore, No. 1, $25 ₱ bbl; medium shore, No 1, $22; tay, No 1, $21; for half barrels, quarters and kits 22c more; lake herring, quarters, $5 15; white fish $6.

FEATHERS—Sales of strictly prime at 73@83c; mixed and old 60@66c.

GROCERIES—We quote as follows:

Coffee—Choice Rio 25c; good to prime 22¾@24½c; Old Government Java 29@31c; other Javas, 26@28c. Roasted Rio, 1 lb packages, 28c; loose 27½c; roasted Java 33@35c.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf 12¾c; crushed granulated and powdered 11¾c; standard A, 10¾c; B, 10¼c; extra C, 10c; C, yellow, 10½c; other grades running 60 to 40c, according to quality.

Syrups—White drips 65c; other grades running 60 to 40c, according to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9c; prime 8½c; Patna 8c; Rangoon 7¾@8c.

Teas—Oolong, 32c to $1 10; Souchong 30 to 75c; Japan 50c to $1 16; Imperial 60c; to $1 10; Young Hyson 40c to $1 45; Gunpowder $1 00 to $2 30.

FLOUR—The demand for choice western brands continues active. We quote Mills at $8 50@8 90@9 60 per barrel. Western brands from $6 25 up to $11 00.

GRAIN—We quote red winter at $1 55@1 60; white, $1 65@1 70. Oats in little demand at 46c for prime white, in sacks; mixed 43. in elevator. Corn is dull, sales at 58@59c. Rye 75@80c. No demand for barley.

HAY—We quote baled $18@24; loose, $22@29.

HOMINY—Sales in a small way at $4@4 25 per bbl.

HORS—Market dull at 55@60c for 1873. Market dull.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 63@65c.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 40@1 50 ₱ 100 lbs; second, $1 25@1 30; shorts 90c; chopped corn and oats $1 35 do; chopped corn $1 30.

POULTRY—Spring chickens 62@75c per pair by he coop.

POTATOES—The ruling rates of the market are $1 50@1 75 for old Pippinish, and new crop $5@7 ₱ bbl.

PEANUTS—Per lb 5@5½c; ₱ bushel 85@90c.

RAGS—Sales at 4½@4¾c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—7½@8c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 92@93c ₱ gallon, nominal.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails $2 20; three hoop do $2 75; No. 1 tubs $7; No. 2 do $6; No. 3 do $5; 3-wash boards, 1XL, $2 50; do Toddis $2 75; do Acme $2 75.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, July 8, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market was a dull one. Prices continue weak and are very uncertain, having undergone no quotable change, in fact the market may be said to be at a stand. Still below will be found all the information we were able to obtain on the subject.

CRUDE.

Prices are without any change. We hear of offers to sell at 5a5¼c, but heard of no sales. At Parker's sales of 1,000 bbls were made at 5¼, the lowest point yet. For prices in other points of the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

In the absence of sales we can only give the asking rates, viz.: Standard brands here 15c; Philadelphia 18c.

OIL BARRELS

Sales of 2,000 bbls city at $2 25; country at $2 15.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 7.—The *Courier* says: The market was quiet, with but little disposition to operate on either side. Upper road ranged from $1 85 to $1 87½. Oil City $1 95 asked, with few buyers; closed dull and weak. Sales:

1,500 bbls upper road, spot	$1 85
300 bbls upper road, spot	1 87½
500 bbls Oil City, spot	1 95
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	1 97½
1,500 bbls Parker's, spot	1 70
650 bbls Tidioute, spot	....

OIL CITY, July 7.—Market quiet at $1 95@2 00.

TITUSVILLE, July 7.—Market quiet and dull at $1 80 at 85. Nothing doing.

TIDIOUTE, July 7.—Market weak; $1 70 offered.

RUNDELVILLE, July 7.—Market quiet and unchanged at $1 80.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, July 5.—Market heavy.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Market dull; S. W., July, 18¾c; crude, July, 10¾@10¾c; refined, 19¾c; refined, none; futures dull; August delivery nominally 18c.

[By Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

NEW YORK, July 7.—Can't quote market; no transactions yet.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—July nominally 19¾c; futures dull at 18c.

OIL CITY, July 7.—Market very dull, at $2 00@2 05.

PARKER'S, July 7.—Market very weak and dull, at $1 75@1 80.

TIDIOUTE, July 7.—Market quiet at $1 65.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Bbls.
Beggs, L. & C.	Fisher Bros. 234
H. McKelvey	Vesta O. W. 524
Lockhart & Frew	Lockhart & Frew. 154
B. S. Duncan	Star O. W. 526
B. S. Duncan	Riverside O. W. 149
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O. W. 1,920
Hutchison & B.	Citizens O. W. 42
B. S. Bushnell	Standard O. W. 474
B. S. Duncan	American O. W. 61
Parker, T. & Co.	Liberty O. W. 980
Fisher Bros.	Vesta O. W. 2,684,476
T. Stevenson	Radiant O. W. 328
Tack & M.	Citizens O. W. 702
H. McKelvey	Cosmos O. W. 189

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Bbls.	Bbls.
Fisher Bros. 224	Vesta O. W. 524
Lockhart & Frew. 154	Star O. W. 526
Riverside O. W. 149	Brilliant O. W. 1,920
Citizens O. W. 1,181	Standard O. W. 474
American O. W. 611	Liberty O. W. 980
Radiant O. W. 328	
Total	7,160

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, July 7, 1873.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union yards were 22 car loads, or 400 head. In addition to these there were probably 100 head driven in from the surrounding counties of Butler, Beaver and Washington, making in all 500 head as the total of offerings. The market, to say the least, was the most active one had for a year.

At Hunter's yards, where usually from 250 to 300 head of cattle are fed, only 40 were there. This shows the cattle to be an unusually light one, and well the butchers knew it, for they at once commenced to buy, and good cattle sold better than for several weeks past.

Common cattle, although not in good supply, were not wanted. The butchers for that kind, finding rates higher, at once withdrew from the market, and of course stuff felt easier. Butchers who buy common cattle have had a good time the last three weeks, buying stock cheap, and of course, having a supply on hand, were not compelled to purchase; on the other hand, good cattle have been in light supply, and we doubt if there is a butcher who has more than one week's run ahead. Trade ruled lively for all grades, except the most common, and they sold at about last week's prices.

Two things combined to make the market a fair one. They were: The fact of the harvest being at hand and the week being a holiday one, which kept traders at home; also stock being higher at Chicago. While we did not notice the usual amount of grumbling incident to a bad state of trade, we heard some drovers complain about losing money. The only cattle here, in addition to those by regular dealers, were brought by parties as follows:

James Hamlin, from Washington county, 13 head.

M. McClory, from East Liberty, 83 head.

J. Hunter, from Steubleys, 14 head.

Jesse Steele, from Washington county, 20 head.

Ned Washington, from Washington county, 10 head.

On the whole trade was good on all grades and kinds but particularly on prime cattle which sold from ¼ to ¾c higher than last week.

ARRIVALS.

Following are the arrivals for the week ending to-day:

	Cars.
Kahn & Marks, Chicago	3
Marks & Rea, Chicago	2
J. Shamberg, Chicago	3
M. Varner, Chicago	3
Thos. Kestner, Chicago	1
W. Mondeshine, Chicago	1
E. Katz, Chicago	1
S. Krause, Chicago	1
L. Keifer, Chicago	2
Rothschild & Haas, Chicago	3
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago	3
Isaac Zeiger, Chicago	1
R. Griffith, Bellair	1
Total	27

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs cattle, $6 75 to $7 00; extra 1,200 lbs, $6 50 to $6 62; extra 1,200 lbs, $6 00 to $6 25; prime 1,100 lbs, $5 80 to $6 00; prime 1,000 lbs, $5 25 to $5 75; common grassers, $3 50 to $4 25.

Cattle Sales.

Jas. Hamlin sold 10 head Washington county cattle at prices ranging from 4 to 5c.

Marks & Bro. sold 62 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 75 to $7 ₱ 100 lbs.

Wm. Mondeshine sold 1 car, 17 head, Chicago cattle at prices from $6 to $7 75.

M. Varner sold 3 loads Chicago cattle at prices from $5 50 to $5 75.

M. Kraus sold 22 head Chicago cattle at from $5 to $6 25.

Jacob Lobeman sold 20 head Washington county and Ohio cattle at prices from $5 50 to $6 30 ₱ 100 lbs.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 64 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 50 to $6 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

L. Keifer sold 22 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 50 to $6 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

E. Katz sold 1 load Chicago cattle at prices from $6 25 to $7 00 ₱ 100 lbs, also 1 load Washington county cattle from 4 to 5c.

Kraus & Schmitt sold 1 car load Chicago cattle at prices from $5 75 to $6 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

Jesse Steel sold 17 head Washington county cattle at prices from $5 50 to $6 30 ₱ 100 lbs.

S. Tannehill sold 25 head at prices ranging from $5 25 to $6 80 ₱ 100 lbs.

Lowenstein sold 25 head Chicago cattle at prices from $6 00 to $6 50.

L. Gerson sold 1 load Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 00 to $6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

Jas. Hunter sold 1 load Illinois cattle at prices ranging from $5 25 to $6 00; also 9 head Ohio grassers from $3 25 to $3 50.

Sheep.

The run of sheep about 1,200 head; last week 1,400 head. Market steady and firm, but slow. Prices a shade higher. Three-fourths of all the stock lambs.

Following are the sales:

Henry Nagle sold 35 head Butler county lambs at prices from $2 00 to $3 50 ₱ head.

Robert McCaslin sold 50 head Lawrence county sheep and lambs; sheep at $4 00 per head, average weight 95 lbs; lambs for $2 50 to $3 50 per head, owing to quality and weight.

J. Keifer sold 40 head lambs, 27 head of them extra, at $4 50 per head, weighed 75 lbs; balance $2 25 to $3 25 ₱ head.

J. F. Neely sold 44 head Armstrong county lambs and sheep; lambs from $3 to $4 ₱ head; sheep from $2 50 to $4 25 ₱ head.

John Fairley sold 91 head Butler and Armstrong county lambs at prices ranging from $2 to $4 ₱ head.

Adam Eckels, sold 114 head Butler county lambs, at prices ranging from $2 00 to $4 00 ₱ head.

John Beeler sold 70 head Butler county sheep and lambs; sheep at prices ranging from $3 00 to $4 00 ₱ head; lambs from $2 00 to $3 50 ₱ head.

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

[Reported by Geo. Hull & Co.]

July 7.—No new feature has been developed in our market during the past week. We revise our quotations, as prices are still tending downward As a whole, we regard the trade as in a healthy condition. Dullness generally prevails at this season. We think the indications are favorable for a fair if not a brisk demand next month, when manufacturers usually lay in a supply for their fall trade.

Herewith find quotations of pig iron, for week ending this date:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL	
Hanging Rock, No 1, per ton	$50 00@ 55 00
Hanging Rock, No 2, per ton	45 00@ 46 00
Hanging Rock, forge, per ton	37 00@ 38 00
Tennessee, No 1, per ton	49 00@ 51 00
Tennessee, forge, per ton	37 00@ 38 00
Alabama, No 1, per ton	49 00@ 51 00
Missouri, No 1, per ton	50 00@ 52 00
Missouri, No 2, per ton	45 00@ 46 00
HOT BLAST STONE COAL	
Missouri, No. 1, per ton	$50 00@ 51 00
Missouri forge, per ton	35 00@ 36 00
Ohio, No. 1, per ton	49 00@ 50 00
Ohio, forge	35 00@ 36 00
COLD BLAST CHARCOAL	
Hanging Rock, car wheel, per ton	60 00@ 65 00
Missouri, car wheel, per ton	60 00@ 62 00
Kentucky, car wheel, per ton	58 00@ 60 00
Tennessee, car wheel, per ton	58 00@ 60 00
Georgia, car wheel, per ton	60 00@ 63 00
Alabama, car wheel, per ton	60 00@ 63 00
Machinery and forge, per ton	58 00@ 60 00
Blooms, per ton	110 00@115 00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 7, 1873.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1, $1 22½ 23; No. 2, $1 17; No. 3, $1 03. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2, 28¾c spot; 28¾c August. Corn active; 36c spot; 37½@37¾c August. Rye quiet; No. 2, 75c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 nominally 51@53c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork $15 90@16 00. Lard steady at $8 10@8 15. Bulk meats active at 6¾@8¼c; 8¾c.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at 88c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 7.—There was a very sluggish trade movement to-day. California and far western jobbers are fairly represented in the market and are operating in dark prints, hosiery, woolens and domestics. Jobbing trade was quiet in all departments. A job lot of Gloucester dark and Quaker prints was placed on the market at 10c. A line of knitted goods was opened to the trade to-day. Heavy woolens fairly active. Foreign goods continue very dull.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Beef cattle very dull and market favors buyers; 3,000 head sold at $5 00a7 50 for extra Pennsylvania and western steers; $6 00a6 75 for fair to good; $4 00a5 50 for common. Sheep rather lower; sales 9,000 head at $4 00a5 50. Hogs dull and lower; sales 5,000 head at $7 00a7 25.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 7.—Wheat steady; No 1 red held at $1 58; No. 2, $1 46. Corn steady at 35c. Oats quiet at 31c. Petroleum very dull and unchanged.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

Cuba	July 9	Liverpool.
Pembroke	July 9	Cardiff.
Minnesota	July 9	Liverpool.
Idaho	July 9	Liverpool.
Arragon	July 9	Bristol.
Teutonia	July 9	Glasgow.
City of New York	July 10	Liverpool.
Hosatia	July 10	Hamburg.
Samana	July 12	Liverpool.
Celtic	July 12	Liverpool.
City of London	July 12	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	July 12	Liverpool.
Greece	July 12	Liverpool.
California	July 12	Glasgow.
Holland	July 12	Rotterdam.
Caledonia	July 16	Glasgow.
Minnesota	July 16	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	July 16	Liverpool.
Silesia	July 17	Hamburg.
Abyssinia	July 19	Liverpool.
Oceanic	July 19	Liverpool.
City of Chester	July 19	Liverpool.
Egypt	July 19	Liverpool.
India	July 19	Glasgow.
Hammonia	July 19	Hamburg.
Algeria	July 23	Liverpool.
Adam Eckels, sold	July 23	Liverpool.
Lepland	July 23	Bristol.
Olympia	July 23	Glasgow.
Manhattan	July 23	Liverpool.
Frisia	July 24	Hamburg.
Batavia	July 26	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	July 26	France.
Canada	July 26	Liverpool.
Australia	July 26	Liverpool.
Columbia	July 30	Glasgow.
Montana	July 30	Liverpool.
Glamorgan	July 30	Cardiff.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., July 7.

River falling with nine feet of water in the ch nnel Weather clear; thermometer eighty-two at six P. M.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., July 7.

River falling, with ten and a half feet of water in the channel. Clear; thermometer eighty-two at five P. M. C.

Steubenville, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., July 7, 1873.

River about nine feet four inches and falling slowly. Weather warm and cloudy with indications of rain. The coal fleets all gone through the Pan Handle bridge safely, the Coal City being the last to pass, at seven P. M. The towboats Alex. Swift and Michigan departed at three o'clock P. M., the former having two and the latter five barges of coal for Cincinnati. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 7, 1873.

River ten feet and rising slowly. Departed—Express, for Parkersburg, 10 A. M.; Scioto, for Portsmouths and barges passed up at one P. M. Andes arrived at 11 A. M. Seven tows of coal passed down to-day. The Juniata passed for Cincinnati at ten P. M. Cloudy, with indications of rain. H.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Hector	H. H. Arnold	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA—Seven feet eight inches and falling.

Boats to Leave this Day.

Geneva.....West Virginia.....Donaldson.....7 A. M.

THE marks last evening indicated seven feet eight inches and falling. The weather was pleasant, and trade on the landing was moderately active.

THE Mollie Ebert was due last evening.

THE wharf was pretty much clear of towboats yesterday.

THE steamer Messenger has decided to make some repairs before going out again.

CAPT. John N. Hourigan's tug Vulcan, sunk in Red river, will prove a total loss.

THE little steamer Mary D. changed owners at Marietta one day last week. Price $4,000.

THE late storm did considerable damage to tobacco barns at Davenport, Dubuque and Clinton.

THE first class passenger steamer Andes, Captain Ashcraft, leaves Belmar this day for Cincinnati on the arrival of the 1:28 P. M. train from this city.

THE towboat Stella had the misfortune to ground some of her boats off Brunot's Island. The Dexter also stuck three boats, but succeeded in getting two of them off.

THE Iron Valley, that left for Marietta and Parkersburg on Thursday, reached Rochester on Sunday afternoon, with ten flats—52,000 bushels—and left on Monday morning.

THE fine packet West Virginia, Captain P. Donaldson, takes her departure this day at 7 A. M. for Brownsville, Geneva and way ports. The boat is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

THE fine passenger steamer Exchange, Captain S. Shuman, is receiving for Cincinnati and St. Louis, and will have quick dispatch. Our attentive friend, Captain J. M. Vandergrift, has charge of the office.

CAPT. NEAL says the Indians will enter the line between Cincinnati and New Orleans on Monday. She is now being overhauled at New Orleans. The Indiana is about old enough to retire. Her age ranges from twelve to fourteen years.

THE Vicksburg *Herald* says: "St. Louis is about to have a harbor boat built, and Prime Emerson offers to do the job for $20,000, while the Howards, of Louisville, will do it for $26,500, and Stewart & Co., of Madison, will build one for $21,700."

AN Ohio Pennsylvanian.—The St. Louis *Democrat* says: We are glad to notice the appointment of Captain John B. Davis to the position of Superintendent Upper Mississippi improvements. He is a good berth, and Davis is one of the best men for it.

THE St. Louis *Times* says: One of the results of the visit of Capt. N. M. Jones to this city was the securing of the towboat R. H. Babbage to tow 10,000 tons of coal from Cairo to Memphis. Jones is returning she brings up empty barges. She has given up the opposition in the Upper Mississippi for the present.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* says: Any statement to the effect that the cholera abounds, or has recently abounded, in the steamers of our rivers, is entirely without foundation. Steamboats running on the Mississippi and tributaries are as free from this disease of every description as usual, and each of them may be likened unto the celebrated Hot Springs of Arkansas, where sedam boatmen have lately improved with each development as to become the envied of their numerous friends.

A LIVELY opposition is going on between the New Orleans and Red river packets in up freights. On the 24th the Marie Louise was receiving at half cent per sack for taking salt at 50c. The Leslie Taylor, the same day, was asking $1 90 for salt, and other freight at half cent rates, except corn, which is 75c. The Red R. Durfee got $2 a sack for salt. A Shreveport telegram of the 28th, to New Orleans, says: "Nothing here for boats to turn back with. No corn in sight."

THE Memphis *Avalanche* says: Since the breaking out of the prevailing sickness at several points along the river above and below, as well as in this city, it is a little remarkable that the packet fleet here has luckily escaped a visitation from the dreaded disease. Though many vessels have lately passed both up and down the river, charged with people, yet the first case of cholera is yet to be reported among them. Singular enough, the boats have been entirely exempt from sickness.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Republican* says: The United States Local Inspectors, McCord and Vanderwort, will take a trip to Arkansas and St. Charles, Mo., next week, to inspect the steamboats in that vicinity. From there their route will proceed up the Illinois to perform the same operation on the steamers in that stream. In the latter part of August they will return to the annual tour to Yankton, and inspect every steamboat from there down to the mouth of the Missouri. Between Omaha and St. Charles there are twenty six steamers engaged, not including the steamers running regularly to this point.

GEN. E. D. SMITH, Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats, left Washington last Friday for a tour in the Northern, Eastern and Western States, to visit all the Local Boards of Inspectors, and institute a series of experiments in boilers, boiler iron, &c. It is his intention to enforce the requirements of the law, and have only such persons licensed as are skilled in the management of steam vessels, and of temperate habits. He will arrive at Pittsburgh about the 15th inst., where he will examine into the steamboat service on the Western rivers, and conduct experiments in various grades of boiler iron.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* says: "We come to stay" was not inscribed on the flaunting banner of the bully Babbage, when she paid three visits lately to Dubuque and Galena. She got good trips, but freight alone won't sustain a boat. She must have "paying rates." Consequently, as aforesaid, and without malice aforethought, she left. We shall not stop to inquire whether the Babbage will visit Dubuque again, but no doubt she will—with coal. Capt. Lowry has found a contract that pays better than fighting a gigantic packet line which has great wealth, wields immense influence, and whose managers have been familiar for twenty years with every device, plan, system and appliance of competition. Very well. It is not likely that the Keokuk Northern Line are going to raise freight rates to a figure that will endanger their business. It is to the interest of the line to attract and divert business to St. Louis, and who can doubt that the line will do it.

CAPT. F. IRWIN, who arrived yesterday by rail, reports having passed the following towboats in the order named:

My Choice.	
Fearless.	
Hornet No. 2.	
Wm. Stone.	
Tom Jasper.	
George Lyle.	
Panther.	
Reindeer.	

Diamond, 10 barges, at Beaver Shoals.
Gipsy, 6 barges, at Beaver Shoals.
Jno. Doppold, 12 barges, at Beaver Shoals.
John A. Wood, 10 barges, head of Beaver Shoals.
Tom Bayne, 8 barges, at Beaver Shoals.
Whale, 10 barges, head of Beaver Shoals.
Samana, 7 large, Hornet in tow.
J. A. Blackmore, 5 barges, Freedom.
Two little boats below Baden.
Eagle, below Baden.
Coal Valley, 10 barges, Economy.
Hotspur, 7 barges, Economy, landed.
Mary Ann, above Economy.
Sam Parker, above Economy.
Comet, coming up, 2 barges of ore, Shoustown.
Acorn, coming up, Shoustown.
Big boat landed at Shoustown.
Little boat landed at Shoustown.
Coal City, Shoustown.
Bob Connell, head of Deadman.
Andy Fulton, head of Deadman.
Gusty, head of Deadman.
Big boat at Sewickley.
Three, 5 barges, Duff's.
Nellie Speer, 6 barges, head of Duff's.
E. Williams, 5 barges, Fleming.
A. McDonald, 4 barges, Fleming.
H. Fenley, 5 barges, Rochester.
Fox, 3 barges, Horsetail.
Bengal Tiger, Fork House.
Simpson Horner, Fork House.
Fair Play, Glass House.
The J. A

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Important Ecographical Discovery by Sir Samuel Baker.

New York Herald Special.]

LONDON, July 7.—The *Herald* correspondent at Chartoum telegraphs via Alexandria, Egypt, a confirmation of the arrival of Sir Samuel and Lady Baker and party, all the details of which are known from previous dispatches. He adds that Sir Samuel Baker has succeeded in organizing district governments, appointing superintendents and making Faiko the chief station, Gondokooro being next in importance. He also established eight other principal posts, which form a connected chain from Nubia to Nyanza, and obtained one thousand additional troops to complete the garrisoning of the communications. An important geographical discovery is said to have been made which will astound the scientific world, as it pretends that lakes Tanganyika and Albert Nyanza prove to be one and the same water, and a magnificent inland sea, seven hundred miles in length. It is further announced that vessels can be launched above the falls, named after Roderick Murchison, and sail to Ujiji. Sir Samuel Baker and party are in excellent health, and leave at once for Sonakim en route to Suez. The above narrative is direct from the explorer's lips.

Duel Between Frenchmen.

PARIS, July 7.—The duel between MM. Ranc and DeCassagnac took place this morning on Luxembourg territory. M. DeCassagnac was seriously wounded.

M. Ranc was also wounded.

The Tichborne Trial Postponed—The Defendant Indisposed.

LONDON, July 7.—Upon the resumption of the trial of the Tichborne claimant this morning, it was announced that the defendant was sick, and he was excused from attendance upon the Court for a few days. Hawkins, of the claimant's counsel, would close their case Wednesday next, when an adjournment for ten days will be taken.

The War in Khiva—Ten Thousand Persian Slaves Discovered.

LONDON, July 7.—Dispatches from Khiva state that the town of Mangli, which made a desperate resistance, was fired and destroyed by the Russians. Kliat, which surrendered without firing a shot, was spared. The victors found in Khiva ten thousand Persian slaves, many of whom claimed the protection of Russia.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

BARCELONA, July 7.—The city of Vich, thirty-seven miles from Barcelona, is blockaded by the Carlists.

LONDON, July 7.—True bills have been found against George Bidwell, Austin Bidwell, George McDonald and Edwin Noyes, Bank of England forgers, and they will be tried at the Old Bailey in August.

The Shah of Persia, before leaving London, made many presents, including eight thousand dollars to the servants of the Palace and $1,000 to the twelve thousand policemen who are stationed there.

BERNE, July 7.—The session of the Federal Assembly was opened to-day.

MADRID, July 7.—Senor Sagner, Minister of Colonies, is engaged in preparing a comprehensive scheme for reforms in the island of Cuba.

Marine Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, July 7.—The steamships Spain, Cimbria, Nevada, Adriatic, New York and Virginia, from New York, have arrived out. The Periere, from New York, has arrived at Brest.

QUEENSTOWN, July 7.—The steamship Calabria, from New York, has arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 7 P. M.—Consols for money 93⅛; for account 93⅜@93⅝. American securities—5-20s, 1865, 90⅜; 5-20s, 1867, 93⅛; 10-40s, 90⅜; 5-20s, 1868, Erie, 49¾. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, 250,000. Tallow £42 6s 9d.

PARIS, July 7.—Rentes 56 francs 40 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 7.—Cotton dull; middling upland 8⅞d; Orleans 9¼d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; American 6,000 bales; 2,000 delivery from Savannah and Charleston 8¾d. Breadstuffs dull; red winter 9s 4d@9s 5d; spring 9s 2d@9s 3d. Corn 27s 3d@27s 6d. Pork 63s 6d. Lard 38s 6d. Cheese 63s. Cumberland middles 37s 6d; short rib middles 39s 6d. Linseed oil 34s 1d@35s.

ANTWERP, July 7.—Refined petroleum 38⅝ francs.

THE LATE STORM

Damage to the Ohio Public Works.

TOLEDO, July 7.—The recent disastrous rain storms which have so generally prevailed in the West have done very considerable damage to a portion of the public works in Ohio. The Miami and Erie Canal, so far as is known, has escaped, and navigation is uninterrupted between here and Cincinnati. The Hocking Canal is badly damaged and navigation will be suspended for a number of days. A portion of the dam at Lockville, on the other canal southwest of Columbus, has been washed out. Small breaks on the Ohio Canal, between Columbus and Circleville, are reported. The extent of the damage is not fully known, but it is believed will involve the loss of nearly $50,000. A large force of men will be at once put to work and the damage repaired and navigation opened at the earliest possible day.

A Continuous Rain Throughout Ohio, Illinois and Indiana.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—Hope was generally entertained that the storms which have prevailed with such destructiveness throughout Illinois, Indiana and Ohio during the past week had given way to clear weather, but dispatches received from various points on the line of road from Vincennes to Indianapolis and so this city on the line of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis Railroad, and thence south to the Ohio river, indicate that rain again set in to-day and this evening. In some places farther west in this territory rain has been falling during the greater part of the day, and to-night, shortly after dark, a drizzling rain commenced here. This has increased until at midnight a steady rain is falling with prospect of continuing.

The Damage to the Crops In Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—*The Democrat's* Jacksonville, Ill., special says: The heaviest rain storm ever known in that region began about twelve o'clock last night and continued until five o'clock this afternoon. Twelve and a fourth inches of water fell during the storm. All the streams rose to an unprecedented height. Bridges were swept away and a great deal of damage was done to the crops. Several embankments and culverts on the Toledo and Wabash and Jacksonville, Northeastern and Southeastern Railroads were washed away and trains stopped or delayed. The damage to the crops will be unless fine weather sets in at once the wheat crop must suffer immense damage if not total destruction. Spring wheat is flat on the ground, and much of it will never be harvested, and fall wheat in the shocks is beginning to grow. Corn on the bottom lands is submerged and will be almost totally destroyed, and even that on the uplands in many places stand under water and will suffer greatly.

Use of the Eustachian Tube.

The chief use of the Eustachian tube is to allow a free interchange of air between the ear and the throat, and this is exceedingly important; and it is very important also that its use in this respect should be understood. Persons who go down in diving-bells soon begin to feel a great pressure in the ears, and, if the depth is great, the feeling becomes extremely painful. This arises from the fact that in the diving-bell the pressure of the air is very much increased, in order to balance the weight of the water above; and thus it presses with great force upon the membrane of the drum, which, if the Eustachian tube had been closed, as it usually is by the ordinary uncompressed air on the inner side to sustain it. It is therefore forced inward and put upon the stretch, and might be even burst, as in cases, indeed, have occurred of injury to the ear, producing permanent deafness, in persons in the diving-bells, undertaken by persons ignorant of the way in which the ear is made, though the simple precaution of frequent swallowing multiples to ward off all mischief. For, if the Eustachian tube is thus opened, again and again, the compressed air outside air increases, the same compressed air that exists outside passes into the cavity of the drum, and the membrane is equally exposed upon both sides by the air, and so is free from strain. The same pressure is necessary in ascending mountains that are lofty, for then there is the same effect of stretching exerted upon the membrane, though in the opposite way. The outside air becoming less and less condensed as a greater height is gained, the condensed air within upon the drum presses upon the membrane, which is thus insufficiently supported on the outside. The air is exhausted from within, and the thin, though massive looking sides of the vase collapse in consequence of the air outside; and, just as ever so small a hole, made at the right moment in the side of the vase, would prevent the whole effect, so does one swallowing, which makes a little hole, as it were, for the moment in the drum of the ear, prevent the painful pressing of the membrane. Mr. Tyndall, in his interesting book "On Sound," tells us how he employed this precaution of swallowing, and with entire success, when, in one of his mountain excursions, the pressure on his ears became severely painful.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

The Octopus and the Actor.

The London *Era* says: "The following curious occurrence is said to have taken place at Brighton. The performance of 'Man and Wife' at the Theater Royal was delayed some little time on Tuesday night in consequence of it having been discovered that Mr. Charles Collette, who was playing the part of *Sir Patrick Lindie*, was not in the theater. Before, however, an apology was made Mr. Collette arrived, wet to the skin, and in a state of great exhaustion. He presently dressed himself, appeared on the stage, exhibiting no traces of the ordeal he had gone through. It appears that Mr. Collette had learned the art of snake charming in India, and was explaining the process to Mr. George Reeves Smith, the courteous general manager of the Brighton Aquarium. Notwithstanding the entreaties of Mr. Smith, Mr. Collette insisted on the necessity of his presence upon the scene, and succeeded in luring the monster from his hiding-place, and caused it to follow him inside the tank. While bending down to the surface of the water, the creature seemed to shake off all control, and turning its sinuous body round Mr. Collette's neck, drew him by main force into the tank. A desperate struggle ensued beneath the water, whereupon Mr. Collette was quickly extricated by Mr. Smith and several bystanders. Mr. Collette has since confined his powers of charming to the patrons of the theater, and with far greater success. We believe that Mr. Smith of the Brighton Aquarium, will vouch for the truth of this."

Charles Francis Adams will decline the honor of being beaten for Governor of Massachusetts.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—River sixteen feet and rising.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 7.—River falling, with six feet ten inches in the chute. Raining to-night. Arrived and departed—Charmer, from Evansville to Cincinnati. Business only tolerable.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 7.—River falling with six and a half feet large on Harpeth shoals. Departed—Ada Heilman, Evansville.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 7.—Arrived—Future City, New Orleans; Utah, Arkansas river; Virginia, Ohio; Nashville; Utah, St. Louis. River has risen five inches. Cloudy and warm.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—Arrived—Belle of La Crosse, St. Paul; Baker, Quincy; Joe Kinney, Missouri river; Beaver, Illinois river; Belle of Shreveport, Red river. Departed—Crescent City, New Orleans; Gen. Anderson, Cairo; Johnson, Keokuk; Rock Island, St. Paul. River falling slowly. Another tremendous rain storm this evening.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 7.—River declining. Weather hot. Departed—Pauline Carroll and Belle Memphis, St. Louis; Yeager and Richmond, New Orleans; Belle Vernon, Cincinnati; Colorado, Vicksburg.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 7.—No boats down. Arrived—City of Helena. Clear and warm. River falling.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 7.—Very warm; thermometer 94. River falling with four feet in the channel.

Shreveport.

SHREVEPORT, July 7.—Clear and very hot. River fell ten inches in the last forty-eight hours. Arrived, yesterday—George C. Wolf, St. Louis. No departures. Arrived, to-day—Lotus No. 3. Departed—Lotus No. 3; Frank Morgan, Jefferson.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 7.—Arrived—James Howard and May Alice and barges, St. Louis; Shannon, Cincinnati. No departures. Cool and the hottest day of the season; thermometer 95.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Cattle—Receipts 2,570 head. Market active and firm, with sales of good to choice steers at $5 25@5 90, with a lot extra, averaging 1,600 lbs, at $6 20; a few lots Texas and Cherokees sold at $3 25@4 00; common to choice butchers' $2 25@5 00; shipments 576 head. Hogs—Receipts 6,570 head. Market opened steady and closed weak; sales ranged from $4 00 to $4 50 for common to extra; shipments 5,000 head.

AN AFRICAN GENERAL.

Chaka, "The Bloody"—An Interesting Story of His Career—A Negro Napoleon—He is Murdered at Last.

[From the Cornhill Magazine.]

The Zulus, who live north of Natal, are paramount among the tribes of South Africa, and they gained this pre-eminence through the commanding energy and ability of one man, Chaka, who, had he been a European, would surely have been called "the great," but being only an African barbarian, is simply surnamed "The Bloody." Previous to his reign his people were first among their brethren. They occupied a tract of land of not more than ten or twelve square miles in extent. Chaka was a son of the chief of this little community. From some peculiar circumstances attending upon his birth he was regarded by the people as the possessor of superhuman gifts. Probably his mother, in her ambition for her child, suborned the medicine men to fabricate a lying wonder on his behalf. But as he grew in years he did not disappoint the expectations that were thus formed of him. He was tall in stature, great in strength, and in all deeds of daring and energy he outstripped those of his own age. The reputation which these qualities obtained for him excited the jealousy of his father, and Chaka, to save his life, fled to the Amatetwe a neighboring tribe, whose chief gave him prote tion. With these people he remained until he was thirty years of age, when his father died, and by which time he was distinguished above all men as the possessor of gifts that are in high esteem with the Zulus.

By the aid of some of the Amatetwe he made himself chief of his own people; and the first act that signalized his reign was the putting to death of all who, he suspected of being hostile to himself. This was sanguinary, but from his point of view no worse, and fully as necessary as the coup d'etat by which more civilized potentates have attained the supreme power. His next exploit was to make war upon and subdue the tribe that had protected him when he was an exile. This was successful, but men of great ambition nearer home have contemplated ingratitude as a fine art. Then he abolished the old laws, and enacted the Code Chaka, by which as he chose, he was invested with absolute personal authority, and, in the first instance, hands, the entire nation was made subservient to the production and maintenance of an army. Then he introduced a new system of warfare. He marshaled his troops into regiments, which were formed into three divisions, a portion of each being incorporated with every force that took the field. Instead of the ordinary bush fighting he made his men fight at close quarters; and for the slender javelin that was thrown at a distance he substituted a stabbing spear of stouter material, the loss of which was punished with death. For defensive purposes he gave to each man a large shield made of buffalo hide. His discipline was severe. His soldiers had no alternative but to conquer or die, for retreat, even when compelled thereto by superior numbers, was visited by him with death. But such a punishment was rarely necessary; for Chaka was a consummate general, and had the art of inspiring his followers with his own irresistible spirit.

He made war upon all around him, and tribe after tribe was conquered, until he had been proclaimed victorious from the Maposia to the Umzimvubu. Having thus satisfied his warlike ambition, he directed his energies to the consolidation of his empire. And in the doing of this he seemed to have earned his terrible surname as much by the merciless exercise of his despotic power upon those who had become "his people," as by his warfare upon his enemies. He grew old his natural force failed, his servants conspired against him, and he was murdered on the 22d of September, 1828. Many rejoiced at his death; but the Zulus cherish the memory of his greatness, swear by the terror of his name, and have made his war song their national anthem. And judging him by the standard of his possibilities, he was worthy of his honor. One of a number of petty and conflicting kingdoms he made an empire which did not disappear at his death. Out of an undisciplined rabble he organized an army of 100,000 men, which has been found to be irresistible by every force arrayed against which it has been hurled. And the influence of his life has extended far beyond the boundaries of his own dominions.

A QUEER BIRD.

The Turkey That Ate English Walnuts.

[Washington Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

One of the most agreeable entertainments of an epicurean kind which is given at Washington is that of Dr. Nindan Pinckney, who stands second on the list of medical directors, and is the nephew of William Pinckney and brother of Bishop Pinckney. Dr. Pinckney's quarters are at the Washington navy yard, and he is celebrated for feeding turkeys on English walnuts, cracked with a hatchet, and eating without cracking. A few weeks ago, I had the pleasure of attending a dinner given by this hospitable epicurus to Pay-Director Cunningham. A turkey reposed in the center of the table of remarkable size, and of a flavor not equaled by the most delicate capon. Before we put the knife into this dish for Dives, another turkey was brought up to the door, and the process of feeding him was achieved. Fourteen full, large walnuts, whole, were put in this wonderful fowl's bill, and then the door let go by the fingers, outside. As the first walnut went down the turkey looked up with one eye. In a baffled sort of a way, as if wondering whether he was assisting at a comedy or going to execution. At the third walnut, he turned up both his eyes, as if in a sweet ecstasy, and at the fifth walnut, his expressive face was unbounded, and he wore the look of a man who had been reading a thrilling story in the *Ledger*, and had suddenly jumped up upon the words "To be continued in our next." Continued it was and after the seventh walnut, Sir Turkey gave up the conudrum, closed his eyes resignedly and, when the fourteenth walnut had slipped down his gullet, and they were all rattled by the hand, so as to produce from the bird's interior a sound as of a handcuffing, by-going on there, his expression was plainly to be read: "Gentlemen, you know what this is for, and I presume that your consideration for myself will enable me to reflect upon the performance with the eye of faith."

It takes about three weeks to fatten a turkey in this way, for the animal, unlike the mills of the gods, grinds exceeding small, but very fat. He requires considerable digestive wakefulness, but the secretions come to his rescue; the shells are melted down, and the nuts are assimilated so that he matures in a fractional part of the life he had been destined to live. The secret of success was discovered on the way around Cape Horn, on a certain naval vessel which contained a great many turkeys and nothing for them to eat. A humorous officer said that, sooner than see the turkeys starved, he would feed them on the table dessert. A few of the animals died, but the majority survived, and proved to be palatable beyond all previous experience. I mention this matter for the edification of your gourmands in the West, who will want to know what a turkey is capable of. Senator Anthony was delighted both with the docility and the delicacy of the respective birds of freedom which had been presented to him, and his experiments made with turkeys are said to demonstrate the fact that English walnuts is the limit which a bird can stand, and that less than eight will not produce the flavor attainable.

A Practical Test.

A Danbury man named Reubens recently saw a statement that counting one hundred when tempted to speak an angry word would save a man a great deal of trouble. This statement sounded a little singular at first, but the more he read it over the more favorably he became impressed with it, and finally concluded to adopt it. Next door to Reubens lives a man who has made five distinct attempts in the past fortnight to secure a dinner of green peas by the first of July, and every time he has been retarded by Reubens' bens. The next morning after Reubens made this resolution this man found his arch enemy to have miscarried. Then he called on Reubens. He said:

"What in thunder do you mean by letting your hens tear up my garden?"

Reubens was prompted to call him a mudsnoot, a new name, but, confining himself to counting, put the remembered his resolution, put down his rage, and merely observed:

"One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight—"

Then the mad neighbor, who had been eyeing this answer with a sphinx-like look, broke in, shouting again:

"Why don't you answer my question, you rascal?"

But still Reubens maintained his equanimity, and went on with the test.

"Nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen—"

The mad neighbor stared harder than ever.

"Seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one—"

"You are a mean skunk," said the mad neighbor, brushing the lace flashed at this charge, but he only said:

"Twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six—"

At this figure the neighbor got up on the fence in double-quick time, but again subsided as Reubens opened his mouth:

"You mean, low-lived rascal, for two cents I could knock your cracked head over a barn, and I would—"

"Twenty-seven, twenty eight," interrupted Reubens, "twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three—"

Here the neighbor broke for the house and, entering it, violently slammed the door behind him, but Reubens did not put up the finishing touch, and so he stood out there alone in his own yard and kept on counting, while his hurrying cheeks and flashing eyes eloquently affirmed his judgment. When he got up into the eighties his wife came to the door in some alarm.

"Why, Reubens, man, what is the matter with you? Why don't you come into the house?"

But he didn't let up. She came out to him and clung trembligly to him, but he only looked into her eyes and said:

"Ninety-three, ninety-four, ninety-five, ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-eight, ninety-nine, one hundred—go into the house, old woman, or I'll bust ye."

And she went.—*Danbury News.*

A Riot in Bombay.

A strange story, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, comes from Bombay. Near the Towers of Silence, on whose summits the Parsis expose their dead by way of restoring the earth to its elements, lies a piece of ground to which their community asserts a claim. Certain persons having obtained possession of it as the rightful owners, determined to build upon it, and ran up huts and sheds for the workmen. The lower orders of the Parsis, who are strong in their religious frenzy, seized upon the disputed ground in considerable force, and after a fight with the workmen, managed everything they could lay hands on. Reinforcements of the police arriving, they fancied that they themselves up in the Tower of Silence, and swore they would kill the first person who dared to enter the holy place. The Commissioner of Police, however, forced the doors, captured the garrison to the number of eighty, and marched them off in irons to jail. The total number of persons sized in overt riot is reported by the papers to exceed 130.

ELECTION OF TEACHERS.

Forbes, Grant and Minersville Schools.

Elections for teachers for the ensuing year were had last evening in several of the sub-districts of the city. We give below the results so far as heard from.

FORBES DISTRICT, SIXTH WARD.

Principal—Leonard H. Eaton.

Grammar Department—Misses Mary D. Garvin, Emma D. Wallace, E. W. Lemmon, Belle Macrum.

Intermediate Department—Misses M. Frank Covert, Alice J. Jackson, Jennie C. Simpson, Emma L. Neely, Eliza J. Moseley.

Primary—Misses L. McLaren, M. Aggie McPadden, L. Augusta Haller, Tillie Bingham, Jennie Cowper, Maggie Hilliard, Maggie Little, Maggie McClure.

GRANT DISTRICT—THIRD WARD.

At a regular meeting of the Grant sub-district School Board, held Monday evening, the following teachers were elected:

Principal—A. C. Stephenson.

Assistant Teachers—Miss Hermina Kuhn, Miss Nim F. Hebron, Miss Mary J. McClane, Miss Jennie Hastings, Miss Mattie A. McClure, Miss Esther Johnston, Miss Fannie Coupher, Miss Ida F. McClarran, Miss Lizzie Crocks and Miss Agnes Sandoz.

After transacting some minor business, and electing Jacob Andrew, Janitor, the Board adjourned to meet Wednesday evening, July 16, for the purpose of electing one teacher to fill the remaining vacancy.

At the regular meeting of the Minersville Public School Board, held yesterday evening, the following teachers were unanimously elected to serve for the ensuing school year:

Principal—James L. Harrison.

Grammar—R. Anna McCutcheon, E. M. Wakeham.

Intermediate—Mary J. McMullin, Laura A. Parker, H. R. Wilson.

Primary—C. Anna Johnston, Alice Goff, Matilda Shields, Lizzie M. Anderson.

THE RUN OF COAL.

Nearly Six Million Bushels for the Lower Markets.

Elsewhere we give a detailed statement of the amount of coal and coke shipped to the lower markets on the present rise. The aggregate is 5,964,099 bushels, as follows:

	Tow boats.	Barges.	Bushels.
For Cincinnati	29	240	2,722,000
For Louisville	28	229	2,547,000
For St. Louis	1	19	215,000
For Madison	2	16	180,000
Total	60	496	5,964,000

This is quite a large run for this season, as the stage of water is favorable it is hoped the fleet will get through without serious loss.

CLERK PATTERSON'S CASE.

The Investigation Postponed Until Saturday.

The sub committee of the Police Committee of Councils, appointed to investigate certain charges against Mr. H. S. Patterson, Clerk of the latter body, met last evening, at the Mayor's office. The committee consists of Messrs. Jeremy, Chalmers and Harris. The two last named gentlemen are from the First owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. Jeremy, consequent upon the serious illness of a child, the investigation was postponed until Saturday next. Mr. Jeremy is Chairman of the committee.

STREET COMMITTEE MEETING.

Important Business—Wooden Pavements Condemned.

An adjourned meeting of the Street Committee was held last evening, Mr. Jones in the chair, when the following business was transacted:

An ordinance was ordered to be prepared to repeal the ordinance providing for the grading and paving of Virgin alley between Walnut street and Saw Mill Run, South Side.

The following ordinances were also ordered: For the grading and paving of Calvin street; for the grading and paving of Locust street from Millenberger to Shingiss streets, Sixth ward.

In response to a remonstrance from one hundred and seventy-four property owners, a sub-committee was appointed to investigate the matter of the construction of a sewer in Webster and Seventh avenues.

A bill of the Board of Viewers for $374 for the past month was approved.

The following reports were read: On the widening of Strawberry alley—laid over; opening of Our alley from Pride to Price streets—adopted.

A resolution was passed providing for the payment of the amount due Messrs. Munn & Grier for balance due them on contract.

The report of the sub-committee favoring the opening of Richardson street, Sixth ward.

Mr. Evans, Street Commissioner of the South Side, was instructed to remedy the evil caused by the flatroad switch of Bowman & Co., on Josephine street.

Mr. Peter Menninger complains that it causes water to run into his cellar.

Mr. Hastings, contractor, asked to be released from three contracts which he had obtained, as he claimed, for another. The matter was referred to the City Solicitor for an opinion as to whether the Committee had power to release from contract.

Mr. Pearson offered a resolution, which was passed, instructing the Engineer to report the probable cost of repaving the gutters on Penn avenue.

Contracts were awarded as follows:

Masonry for bridge over Saw Mill run to Rodgers & Oberheiman's; sewer on Carson and Twenty-seventh streets, South Side, to Finih & Phillips; wooden stairway on Park alley, Southside, to M. F. Kimball; grading, paving and curbing as follows: Twenty-fifth street to Keller, Doran & Co.; Mary Ann street, South Side, to Chas. J. Stolzenbach; Josephine street and Chestnut alley to the same party; Larkins alley to Joseph Dieterle; Twenty-seventh street to James McCormick; Washington street to Joseph Dieterle; Fountain and Tunnel streets to J. J. Booth.

WOODEN PAVEMENTS.

Mr. Pearson, from the sub-committee appointed to investigate the durability and practicability of wooden pavements, made a partial report. As far as they have examined they believe that the wooden pavements are a total failure; that they require a great deal of repairing and will soon have to be relaid altogether. The committee thinks that the sooner the city gets rid of them the better and cheaper for the taxpayer.

Remarks were made by members of the committee, and all seemed to agree with the report of the committee.

CITY MATTERS.

PATRONS of the COMMERCIAL leaving the city for the summer months, can have the paper mailed regularly to them by leaving word at the counting room.

Another Pair of Mammoth Engines.

The Water Commission invite proposals for constructing another pair of engines for the new water works, which will be used in pumping into the low service reservoir on Brilliant Hill. The engines will be of the Lowry patent, with compound cylinders—two large and two small. The large cylinders will be one hundred and six inches in diameter and the others sixty-four inches, both having fourteen feet stroke. These engines will be coupled, and will have a capacity of forty-one million of gallons every twenty-four hours, with ten revolutions to the minute.

A Treat For the Orphans.

Mr. P. T. Barnum has extended an invitation to the managers of all the orphan asylums in the city and vicinity, to bring their young charges to any of the morning performances of his great show during its stay in our sister city. No greater treat could be given the youngsters than a visit to Mr. Barnum's city of tents; and if the invitation thus generously extended is not accepted, a grave responsibility will rest on the shoulders of those who neglect to do so. The morning entertainment have the advantage of being comparatively free from the jams of the afternoon and evening, and the little ones will have ample opportunity to view the manifold curiosities collected together by the great amusement caterer of modern times, "Phœnix" T. Barnum.

Died from His Injuries.

The boy, Charles McCready, who was accidentally shot by his companion, Joseph Fox, on Saturday last, died from the effects of his injuries, on Sunday evening. The boys had gone out on Albion Hill, in the Eighteenth ward, to shoot birds with a pistol. They snapped two or three caps, but the pistol did not go off. While both were standing close together Fox having the pistol in his hands, the load was discharged, the ball passing through McCready's hand and lodging in his breast, inflicting a fatal wound. The deceased was thirteen years of age, and resided with his sister, in the Eighteenth ward, both parents being dead. Fox is fifteen years of age. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Our Wharfs.

A meeting of the Monongahela Wharf Committee was held yesterday.

The following petition was read:

"The petition of the undersigned respectfully represents: That they have taken a contract for building two iron hulls for steamers for South American trade. That said hulls are to be built so that they can be taken down, packed and shipped; that petitioners have not sufficient yard room attached to their works to admit of this, and therefore ask permission for the necessary use of a part of the wharf in said hulls and also to enclose the portion so used by a temporary fence, for the purpose of preventing any interference with the workmen. The space thus used will not be required for more than six months, and will not in any way interfere with the free use of the wharf for wharf purposes.

"RITER & CONLEY,
"A. HARTUPEE."

The petition is also endorsed "Petition granted," by the city.

It was referred to Messrs. Hays, Boyd and Sheathen, with power to act.

The matter of charge of wharfage for the Saw Mill Run Ferry Company was considered, and on motion of Mr. Hays, from the sub-committee, recommended a reduction of $150 per year and an increase of $50 each on three parties using the wharf on either side of the ferry landing. The report was accepted and the recommendation adopted.

Mr. Ewing, from the Committee on Police, presented his report, showing the receipts for the month to be $667 45, and the pay roll, $1,200, for salaries and repairs, &c.

The South Side wharfmaster reported receipts to the amount of $266 35, and pay roll, including salary, $202 37.

The reports were accepted and the pay rolls approved.

Adjourned.

Mortuary Reports.

PITTSBURGH.

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports that during the week ending July 6, there were 97 deaths in Pittsburgh. Of this number 49 were males, 48 females, 95 white, and 2 colored. The following deaths were as follows: Cholera infantum, 19; consumption, 9; whooping cough and convulsions, each 5; typhoid fever, sub-acute meningitis and inanition, each four; congestion of lungs and pneumonia, each 3; accidents, congestion of brain, cerebro spinal meningitis, debility, acute enteritis, gastro enteritics, acute meningitis, measles, old age, poison, and peritonitis, each two; alcoholism, anæmia, bronchitis, brain fever, cancer of mouth, diarrhœa, chronic dysentery, scarlet fever, puerperal fever, gastralgia, jaundice, hæmorrhage, meningitis, scarlet fever, suffocation, birth, and unknown, each one. The ages were as follows: Under 1 year, 37; from 1 to 5, 15; 5 to 10, 5; 10 to 15, 1; 15 to 20, 2; 20 to 30, 7; 30 to 40, 10; 40 to 50, 4; 50 to 60, 1; 60 to 70, 4; 70 to 80, 2; 80 to 90, 1.

ALLEGHENY.

Health Officer Hoch, reports fifty-three deaths in Allegheny for the week ending Sunday evening, the causes of which were as follows: Cholera infantum, 27; still-born, 2; cancer, 1; cholera morbus, 1; tubercular consumption, 1; old age, 1; miasmus, 1; erysipla smegmalis, 1; bronchitis, 1; congestion of inanition, 2; consumption, 2; hemorrhage of bowels, 1; debility, 1; inflammation of bowels, 1; typhoid fever, 1. The ages were as follows: Under one year, 29; from one to five years, 3; from ten to twenty, 2; from twenty to thirty, 2; from thirty to forty, 2; from forty to fifty, 1; from fifty to sixty, 1; from seventy to eighty, 1; from eighty to ninety, 1.

A NOVEL SUIT.

Prosecuting a Railroad Engineer for Fast Running.

It has been the custom, in case of the violation of city ordinances by railroad companies, to proceed against the company offending, and not against its agents or employees, but this rule has been reversed in a recent case in Allegheny. On the 26 h of June last, a boy named William J. James was run over by a train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, within the lately annexed portion of Allegheny, and killed. The engine was in charge of Edward Malone, and it being alleged that he was running at a greater speed than was allowed by city ordinance, suit was brought against him, before Mayor Callow, to recover the penalty. The hearing took place yesterday, Sol. Schoyer, Esq., appearing for the defendant, and Maj. Pollock for the prosecutor. But two witnesses were called, officer Merriman and Mr. James, the former testifying that the engineer at the Coroner's inquest, had sworn that he was running the train at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour at the time of the accident, and the latter that he witnessed the death of his child, and that the engineer failed to ring the bell as required by the city ordinance, and that the engine was made to whistle but once. The ordinance prohibits a higher rate of speed than five miles per hour within the city limits.

Mr. Schoyer claimed that the suit was improperly brought—that it should have been against the company and not against the engineer, who was running under instructions of the company. He held, furthermore, that the ordinance, properly construed, did not prevent fast running in the thinly populated part of the city. The company complied with the ordinance so far as the densely populated district was concerned. In regard to the hew and nexed part of the city, he claimed that a new ordinance would have to be enacted to cover the rural wards.

Major Pollock held that the ordinance by the act of consolidation, was extended to the new district; that the engineer had violated the ordinance, and could be punished.

The Mayor fined the defendent twenty dollars, and the case will be taken to Court of Quarter Sessions.

The father of the boy intends to prosecute the company for damages in causing the death of his son.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Joshua Blummer, of Indiana county, debtor, filed a denial of the acts alleged of bankruptcy in the petition of Charles W. Robb, of this city, creditor, and a trial by jury was awarded at the next term of the Court in October.

An injunction was issued against certain execution creditors of John Hoffman, of Allegheny city on an alleged bankrupt.

An injunction was also ordered to issue against certain execution creditors of Henry Gorman, of McKeesport, debtor, against whom a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy was filed by Charles H. Paulson, of this city, creditor.

In the case of Lewis Lloyd and Fry, petitioning creditors, vs. John V. McDonald, debtor, and an alleged bankrupt, the rule to show cause why the involuntary petition and all proceedings thereunder should not abate on account of the death of the alleged bankrupt, was argued by Messrs. Hugus & Hugus and Wier for the rule, and Messrs. Swoope and Stoner against the rule. The latter for the petitioning creditors.

Henry C. Andrews and Samuel Hart, of Greece City, Butler county, filed a petition for the adjudication of bankruptcy yesterday. The matter was referred to Register Shafer.

Supreme Court—Judge Collier.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Bernhard Brosie, of the Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh, indicted for assault and battery on Conrad Wagner, District Attorney *ad hoc*, pro. was allowed, on account of a mistake having been made in the return.

On motion of Thomas Marshall, the *nolle prosequi* was also allowed in the case against John Krysan, indicted for forcible entry and detainer, on oath of Frank Jedlicke.

The jury is out in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Rupert Teamer and Rosanna McCormick, charged with adultery, on oath of John H. McCormick.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Christ Andry, charged with assault and battery on oath of Frank K. Snyder, has also been submitted to the jury.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Andrew Link and Alexander Russell, charged with larceny on oath of Daniel McAnulty, is on trial. The defendants are charged with stealing eighty-two dollars in fractional notes from the prosecutor.

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

Discussion of Assimilation.

The Ministerial Association of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, met yesterday afternoon in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church. In the absence of the President, Rev. Dr. Preston, Rev. C. A. Hornes, D.D., was called to the chair. A large number of clergymen signed the constitution, paid the initiation fee, and were duly enrolled as members.

According to previous appointment, Rev. S. J. Wilson, D.D., read an essay on the subject, "Does the Doctrine of Darwin's Descent of Man Contradict any Fundamental Doctrine of Christianity." The learned professor maintained the affirmative, and proclaimed the fallacy of the theory of Darwin to be self-evident. The question was then opened for general discussion, when Rev. Dr. Holliger, D.D., and Rev. S. F. Scovel, D.D., gave expression to their sentiments, differing somewhat from the opinion of the distinguished essayist.

The Rev. J. R. W. Sloan, D.D., and the Rev. J. W. Bain, cordially endorse the opinion of Dr. Wilson.

On motion it was resolved that the same subject be discussed at the next meeting, but in a more general form, as follows: "Is the system of Darwin reconcilable with Christianity?"

The next meeting will be held in the North Avenue M. E. church, Alleghany, on the first Monday of September. At half past two the Association will adjourn, when, by appointment, the Rev. Dr. Scovel will read an essay on the question as above stated.

City Mortality.

The mortuary report for the past week, as published in another column, shows a great mortality among children. It will be seen that of the total seven deaths, fifty-six were children under two years of age, while between the ages of ten and forty there were but twenty deaths. The mortality of the Allegheny Health Officer it will be seen that of the fifty-three deaths during the week thirty-nine were under one year.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Allegheny Wharf Committee failed to meet yesterday evening.

HON. M. S. QUAY, Secretary of the Commonwealth, was in this city yesterday.

THE Committee on Appeals from City Assessments meet again this evening.

THE Petroleum market was excited yesterday, there being a general advance in hor products.

THE Duquesne Coal works have suspended operations, all the men having been discharged except the pit boss.

W. S. SLOAN, Esq., of this city, has been appointed Notary Public, and has received his commission from the Governor.

HON. WM. BINGHAM, ex-Mayor of this city, is lying seriously ill at his residence in East Liberty. His disease is consumption.

ADAM MYERS, charged with assaulting Eliza Kennedy, on a gas well fortial yesterday, is said to reside on Gazezam's hill.

Two citizens, charged by Health Officer Grav with maintaining nuisances, were yesterday fined ten dollars each by the Mayor.

MRS. ANN WELSH appeared before Alderman Strain, yesterday, and entered suit against her husband, Thomas Welsh, for assault and battery.

JOHN WILLIAMS and S. Doop charged with shaving on Sunday, were yesterday discharged by the Mayor, the information having been withdrawn.

NANCY FREITAM was yesterday committed before Alderman Strain, with the larceny of $160, the property of Robert Kruppa. Nancy has taken a jaunt.

THE body of a child was found in the river at McKeesport, on Friday last. Billy Scharff and Pat Lockner are expected to hold an inquest